

## Sharon: Do not expect peace

TEL AVIV (R) — Hardline Israeli cabinet minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that the dramatic decline in East-West tension would not be matched by an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Speaking before Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir leaves for talks in Washington, Sharon said no settlement was possible as long as the 23-month-old Palestinian uprising continued. "One cannot make any analogy with what is happening in the world or in Europe with what is happening here," Sharon said. "It's a different situation." Trade Minister Sharon, who has demanded Israel set even tougher terms for talks with Palestinian leaders, told Jewish American police officers he saw little chance for peace. "I don't see any possibility whatsoever to move forward until it's going to be completely quiet — law and order must be restored. That is the most important thing," Sharon said.

# Jordan Times

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## Egypt: Israel stalling on peace talks

CAIRO (R) — Egypt accused Israel Monday of stalling on Middle East peace efforts, violating Palestinian rights and challenging the international community. "Israel is fully responsible for delaying the peace process and for continuously violating the rights of the Palestinian people," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said. His statement was apparently issued in response to the Israeli cabinet's approval Sunday of a decision to set up a new Jewish settlement. "It reveals Israel's continuous challenge to the international community," Ghali said. The new settlement, to be named Degit, will be built in the north of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

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## Jordan celebrates King's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday celebrates His Majesty King Hussein's 54th birthday anniversary with festivities in different parts of the Kingdom. The programmes include a water skiing contest and recreational events and a soccer match between Yarmouk University and the Aqaba Sports Club. Aqaba will also witness the inauguration of the Aqaba Youth Club headquarters and a book exhibition to be opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

The Ministry of Culture and Information, in cooperation with the Aqaba authorities, has arranged for a special cultural event to be held Nov. 19 in the port city.

In Amman, 2,000 scouts will stage a parade from Al Hussein School in Jabal Hussein to the Palace of Culture of Al Hussein Youth City, where a variety show will be held Wednesday. The Ministry of Education has organised a series of sports events, including a cross-country race in which 500 school students from the Amman region will take part. It has also organised a number of lectures and seminars that will last until Nov. 17.

The Post Office and the Postal Savings Corporation will issue a new set of postage

stamps to commemorate the occasion.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, issued a statement outlining the King's achievements in the domestic and foreign arenas, focusing special attention on the King's deep concern over the plight of the Palestinian people and his determination to keep up Jordan's support for the people's struggle for freedom.

On the domestic front, said the agency, King Hussein has paved the way and also helped in creating the opportune atmosphere for the resumption of parliamentary life in the Kingdom. He has announced his intention to proclaim a national charter, which will organise all political activity and mobilise the country's efforts in the march for reconstruction and progress, the agency noted. In past Arab affairs, King Hussein was instrumental in fusing the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), grouping Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen, to help achieve the long-aspired Arab unity, the agency noted.

The birthday of the King is an opportunity for the Jordanian people to renew their allegiance and loyalty to the Hashemite family and its leader, and a moment to consider his great



HM King Hussein

achievements in Jordan and his long service to the Arab Nation, Petra pointed out.

Under King Hussein, Jordan has reached a high level of development and became an oasis of stability and security, Petra said.

The King's continued directives and wise guidance to successive governments have helped to promote the Kingdom's achievements in the social and economic fields, it added.

In keeping with the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, the agency said, Jordan has been keen on efforts to end differences among Arab countries and on strengthening the country's defences and armed forces capabilities in the face of external danger.

## Decree convenes Parliament Nov. 27

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday called the newly elected Parliament to meet Nov. 27. In an address he will deliver to Parliament, the King is to propose policy guidelines to the legislature.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported the Royal Decree to the elected, 80-seat Lower House and royally appointed Upper House (Senate).

The meeting will be the first since July 1988, when the King dissolved the old 60-member Parliament, half of whose members came from the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ben Shakir said on polling day last Wednesday that he would resign after the first sitting of the Lower House, but did not rule out his reappointment.

King Hussein is preparing to expand, and possibly reshape, the royally-appointed membership of the Senate.

He was to increase the Senate from 30 to 40 members to comply with a Constitutional stipulation that it must be half the size of the Lower House.

An official quoted by Reuters said the King would announce the new Senate appointments this week. "It has to be... varied Senate to be compatible with the strength of the new Lower House," said the official, who asked not to be named.

According to a Reuters count, 34 Islamists, including 20 official Muslim Brotherhood candidates, won seats, along with four leftists and seven Arab nationalists. Conservative tribesmen, liberals and technocrats took the rest.

The King dissolved the old Lower House, in which West Bank deputies held half the 60 seats, just before breaking legal and administrative ties with the West Bank in July 1988. The Senate was unchanged but was unable to legislate alone.

The new government must seek a vote of confidence from the Lower House of Parliament, which must approve all laws, including the budget law due for presentation in the next few weeks.

## SWAPO trails in early returns

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the party favoured in Namibia's pre-independence elections, trailed Monday in early returns, but votes from its populous strongholds had not yet been counted.

The five days of polling last week attracted 95 per cent of the voters and wide praise for fairness. The more than 660,000 ballots were being counted at Windhoek's fargrounds under the protection of territorial police and soldiers of the U.N. monitoring force, who barred the media and public from the complex.

The election will determine the make-up of a 72-member assembly that will draft a constitution and sometime early next year

declare independence after 74 years of South African rule. The assembly seats will be allocated according to the proportion of votes won by each of the 10 competing parties.

SWAPO, which fought a 23-year guerrilla war against South Africa, was expected to receive the most votes, but there was doubt whether it would receive the two-thirds majority needed to write the constitution without consulting other parties.

With 11 per cent of the vote tallied, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a multiracial coalition, led with 32,603 votes, or 44 per cent, compared to SWAPO's 24,494, or 33 per cent. The remaining votes were scattered among the other eight parties.

## Sinhalese radical leader shot dead

COLOMBO (AP) — The leader of the Sinhalese group that has been waging a campaign of assassination and terror against the government was shot to death Monday after he was captured and brought to Colombo, Foreign Minister Ranjana Wijeratne said.

Rohana Wijeweera, founder of the People's Liberation Front (JUP), was arrested Sunday afternoon in the Central Hill district, Wijeratne said at a news conference.

Wijeweera subsequently agreed to lead government security men to one of the front's offices in a Colombo suburb, Wijeratne said.

Once in the office, Wijeweera instructed JUP politburo member F.B. Henth to hand over some documents, the foreign minister said.

Henth pretended to do so but

instead pulled a gun and fired at Wijeweera, and then government forces opened fire, killing both Wijeweera and Henth, the minister said.

Earlier, a military source said Wijeweera, his wife and two children were seized without a shot being fired after Sri Lankan soldiers surrounded a small house in the Sinhalese heartland.

The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Wijeweera was captured between 1 and 3 a.m. Monday at a small house in Udappussellawa, about 90 kilometres northeast of Colombo, in the Kandy Hill district.

Wijeweera was the founder and head of the JUP, a group with Marxist roots that accused the Sinhalese-dominated government of selling out the rights of the country's Sinhalese majority.

## Muawad names Hoss to head government

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's president Monday appointed moderate Sunni Muslim Salim Al Hoss prime minister as foreign diplomats, including an Iraqi envoy, gave effective recognition of his election as new head of state.

Thirty-two foreign and Arab diplomats paid their respects to President Rene Muawad, whose election last week was strongly backed by Syria and fiercely opposed by Lebanon's Christian army commander Michel Aoun.

Aoun immediately rejected the Hoss appointment.

"This will be an unconstitutional government. It will not be a national reconciliation government. It will represent one side," Aoun said.

"Even if the whole world recognises it, Hoss' government will be a government operating in the shadow of Syrian occupation," Aoun said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"Governments cannot survive only on foreign recognition. People topple governments," said the general, who was interviewed at the bunker of his shell-wrecked presidential palace in suburban Baabda, east of Beirut.

Aoun, dressed in camouflage fatigues and two pistol-equipped bodyguards standing behind him, said whatever decisions adopted by Hoss' cabinet "will be illegal."

Aoun made his comments a few hours after Muawad announced his choice.

Staccato bursts of gunfire interspersed by shell blasts echoed through the capital as Muawad spoke at his temporary headquarters in the prime minister's office in west Beirut.

Police said Syrian-backed militiamen clashed with Aoun's units across Beirut's dividing green line, but no casualties were reported from the 10-minute flareup.

Each side accused the other of starting the clash, a grim reminder of the fragility of the ceasefire that was called by the Arab League Sept. 22 to halt six months of fierce artillery battles between Aoun's troops and the Syrian army-backed militias.

At least 930 people were killed and 2,744 wounded in that confrontation, by police count.

Muawad, 64, a Maronite Catholic, designated Hoss, 59, a banker-turned-politician after three days of consultations with parliament bloc leaders.

Hoss accepted his fourth premiership in 13 years, saying the new government, the 55th since Lebanon gained independence from France in 1943, would implement an Arab-brokered peace accord that provides for equal power sharing between Muslims and Christians.

The accord was approved by the Lebanese parliament Oct. 22 after a 23-day special session in Saudi Arabia's summer resort of Taif under the auspices of an Arab League committee made up of Saudi King Fahd, Morocco's King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. The parliament was elected in the last national elections in 1972.

Muawad, flanked by Hoss and Shi'ite Muslim Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini, received in audience some 50 foreign ambassadors based in Lebanon, with the exception of the U.S. and Iranian envoys.

"I call upon all of you to join our march towards peace," Muawad said in a seven-minute address to the diplomats. "We consider the Taif accord an introduction to peace and a launching pad for a new republic based on equality among all Lebanese."

"I pledge to whole world to consolidate the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon and to rebuild its constitutional institutions."

Asked what would he do if Muawad's administration instructed the Central Bank to stop the money flow to the Christian enclave, Aoun said: "I'll start a closed-circuit economy. We'll stop depositing at the Central Bank whatever taxes we collect here."

"I'll stand fast until Syria explodes from within," Aoun said, without further elaboration.

The United States closed its Lebanon embassy Sept. 6, after Aoun's supporters besieged the embassy compound in east Beirut's Christian suburb of Auzar.

Aoun said diplomatic boycott of his cabinet "will not starve us to death. We do not live on America's recognition."

## Israel shuts W. Bank schools

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army forced schools in the occupied West Bank to close Monday, two days before the first anniversary of the Palestinians' declaration of an independent Palestinian state.

The West Bank's 1,200 government, private and United Nations-run schools reopened four months ago following seven months of military-ordered closure.

A spokesman for the Israeli "civil administration" said the closure was for academic reasons, but Palestinians said it was intended to pre-empt demonstrations on the independence anniversary Wednesday.

The underground leadership of the 23-month-old uprising has

called on Palestinians to mark the anniversary.

Ten Gaza residents were wounded Monday when Israeli troops fired at Palestinian demonstrators marking the anniversary, Palestinians reported.

Palestinian education officials complained about the forced end of the school year.

"Most schools did not finish their curriculum," said Ahmad Musa, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) field education officer in the West Bank.

He said UNRWA had planned to keep its 90 schools in the West Bank open at least until the end of November, but Israeli military

authorities ordered them to end classes Monday.

Gaza schools were open Monday but UNRWA officials said military authorities had told them schools in the territory would be closed for the next three days.

Most Gaza schools have been unaffected by the long closures on West Bank schools.

A West Bank education department official estimated students in secondary grades had only completed 20 per cent of the year's curriculum.

Musa said army curfews on various West Bank communities and additional closures of some schools had hampered efforts to compensate students for previous losses.

## Kohl: Germans alone cannot reach reunification decision

LUBLIN, Poland (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, trying to calm fears of a revived greater Germany as borders between the two Germanys blur, said Monday reunification was implausible without Europe's consent.

In an address at the Catholic University of Lublin, Kohl also said West Germany's interest in closer political and economic ties with Poland would not suffer from any convergence between East and West Germany.

Kohl last Friday interrupted a landmark state visit to Poland for 24 hours to deal with East Germany's surprise opening of its western borders. Since resuming the trip, Kohl has run into concern about the implications of German reunification.

Mentioning the Poles' retention of national identity through centuries of division and foreign conquest, Kohl said a "policy based on the division of nations is anti-historical and hence implausible and unjust."

"But it would also be anti-historical and implausible to assert that it is a matter for the Germans alone whether and how they freely determine their fate and whether they follow their path with or against their neigh-

bours," Kohl said.

"The truth is that we Germans, as a people living in the heart of Europe, know today that this question — and our answer to it — is not something toward which our neighbours in East and West are indifferent."

Kohl, who was accepting an honorary doctorate from Eastern Europe's only Catholic university, said Poland — anxious to involve rich West Germany in its economic revival programme — had nothing to fear from a melting of German divisions.

"In face of the latest (media) pictures from Berlin and the GDR (East Germany), there have been questions during my trip here whether these events could lead to a waning of West German interest in Poland," Kohl said.

"My answer is simple. The reforms in (formerly Communist-ruled) Poland... were a precondition for the real reforms taking place in the GDR. We have not forgotten this."

"Germany needs Poland and Poland needs Germany. We belong together," Kohl said to thunderous applause.

Kohl travelled to Lublin, near the Soviet border south-east of Warsaw, on the third full day of a

visit designed to show support for Poland's democratic reforms and to end mutual suspicion dating back to World War II.

East Berliners began returning to their jobs Monday after four days of celebrations at the newly opened Berlin Wall. Officials said fewer than one per cent of those who crossed into the West chose to stay.


In East Berlin, the parliament convened and elected a non-Communist, Guenther Malenda, as its new speaker in an unprecedented secret ballot. The ruling Communist Party did not propose a candidate for the post.

Malenda, 58, is the chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party, one of the four small parties allied with the Communists for 40 years. During the political turmoil in recent weeks, the four parties have cautiously expressed more independence.

Parliament also was expected to name Hans Modrow, a leading reformer, to be the new premier. He would replace Willi Stoph, who resigned along with his 44-member cabinet last Tuesday.

Also, Monday, the government formally abolished the "death strip" along border areas, where Communist guards once shot would-be escapees.

ALL BRANCHES  
OF THE



ARAB BANK

PRESENT THEIR BEST WISHES  
TO

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

ON HIS birthday  
and wish him many happy returns  
of the day

### Announcement The Embassy of the State of Palestine

The Embassy of the State of Palestine apologises for not holding a reception which was scheduled to be held at the Jerusalem Hotel on Wednesday Nov. 15, 1989 on the anniversary of proclamation of the

### independent State of Palestine

owing to the current situation in our occupied homeland.

The Embassy of the State of Palestine seizes this opportunity to congratulate our people in the occupied territories and abroad on the first anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the State of Palestine.

Please regard this announcement as a personal apology to all those who received invitation cards.



## Hizbollah commemorates suicide truck bombers

**BEIRUT (Agencies)** — The Iranian-backed fundamentalist Hizbollah commemorated bombings against U.S., French and Israeli targets in Lebanon with a military parade that displayed 50 fighters allegedly groomed to carry out similar suicide attacks.

Some 800 Hizbollah activists, young teenagers with fuzz on their chins and older ones with bushy black beards, took part in the three-hour parade in Bir El Abed, a Shi'ite Muslim slum in South Beirut.

"You are the future of our nation," Hizbollah's senior cleric, Sheikh Sobhi Tofaili, said in a speech. "Our hopes are pinned on you."

Another cleric, Ghassan Ghalib, said: "We pledge to remain the dagger we stab into their veins, the sword that pierces their hearts, the time bomb that blows them up and the mine they dare not step upon because it will kill them all."

Thousands of wild-eyed Hizbollahs, waving clenched fists, responded with tumultuous cries of "death to America... death to Israel."

They also raised slogans that read: "We are at your disposal, oh Khomeini," renewing allegiance to the late founder of Iran's Islamic Republic, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who died on June 3.

The rally was called to mark the 7th anniversary of a suicide truck-bombing against Israel's military headquarters in the southern port city of Tyre.

The attack on Nov. 11, 1982, five months after Israel invaded Lebanon, killed 75 people, most of them Israeli soldiers. Ahmad Kassir, the truck driver who perished in the blast, is hailed by Hizbollah as its first suicide bomber.

Hizbollah, or Party of God, then comprised a few dozen fighters, trained by Iranian Revolutionary Guards who had come to Lebanon to help fight against the invading Israelis.

Hizbollah now comprises some 4,000 members, backed by up to 2,000 Revolutionary Guards still entrenched in east Lebanon.

The parade was held a block away from Hay Madi, another Shi'ite slum where most of the 18 western hostages are believed to be held. Hizbollah is the umbrella for the Shi'ite extremists holding them.

At least 10 other suicide bombings were claimed by Hizbollah or underground factions affiliated with it after the attack in Tyre.

The bloodiest were the simultaneous bombings of the U.S. Marine base and the headquarters of French paratroopers in Beirut on Oct. 23, 1983. These killed 241 American servicemen and 58 French paratroopers who were part of a Multi-national Force.

Islamic Jihad, or holy war, which claimed the twin truck-bombing, now holds at least two of eight American hostages who are among the Western captives in Lebanon. They are Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland.

Islamic Jihad also claimed the suicide bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut in April 1983, in which 62 people were killed. A similar attack on the embassy annex in Aukar, north of Beirut, on Sept. 20, 1984, killed 12

people. Hizbollah vowed Sunday that it will not disarm its militias under the plan to end 14 years of civil war.

"We will continue to bear arms," declared Ghalib.

Meanwhile the spiritual leader of Lebanon's largest Christian community, driven out of the Falangist enclave a week ago for supporting the peace plan, meanwhile called on Lebanese to unite.

"We call on our Lebanese brothers and sons to face the current crisis with clear minds and good will and to join hands in working for the benefit of the nation because it is above all interests," said Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butros Sfeir.

Supporters of army commander Michel Aoun manhandled Sfeir during a protest against the election last Sunday of Syrian-backed Rene Muawad as Lebanon's president.

He took refuge in Syrian-controlled North Lebanon and delivered his Sunday sermon at his summer residence there.

Aoun remains in control of east Beirut and a strip of coast and mountains north of it. He rejects the peace plan because it does not ensure the departure of 33,000 Syrian troops controlling two-thirds of the country.

On the Muslim side of the green line, Shi'ite Muslims oppose the plan because it allows the Christian minority to retain some of their entrenched powers — including a guarantee that the president be a Maronite.

Tofaili told the south Beirut parade that "we will continue our path of resistance... we should strive to defend ourselves, our nation and our religion against conspiracies."

## Israelis vote in trade union elections

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Israelis voted Monday in nationwide trade union elections that were a test of strength between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud Bloc and the left-leaning Labour Party.

Shamir, who leaves for the U.S. later Monday, sought to undercut Labour's traditional power base in the unions, hoping to give himself a stronger hand in talks with President George Bush this week about Middle East peace moves.

A Likud gain in the polling

could also forestall threats by Deputy Premier Shimon Peres, the Labour Party boss, to resign from Shamir's quarrelsome governing coalition and try to form a Labour-led coalition in its place.

In the elections, 1,494,717 eligible voters, or half the Israeli electorate, are choosing delegates by party slate to the Histadrut, an organization that controls all Israeli labour unions as well as a significant chunk of the nation's farms and industries.

More than 3,400 polling booths opened at schools, day care cen-

ters and auditoriums around the country at 7 a.m. (0500 GMT). Official results were expected to roll in Tuesday morning but state-owned television was scheduled to broadcast projections based on an exit poll late Monday night.

The atmosphere was heated near many polling stations in the Tel Aviv area where Likud and Labour are running tight contests for local labour councils. Israel Radio reported several fistfights and said police arrested six brawlers.

## 'Unified Germany' gives the jitters to Israelis

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — The parting of the Berlin Wall has opened floodgates of fear in Israel about a reunified Germany.

Newspaper editorials, leading intellectuals and politicians all expressed ambivalent feelings, welcoming the East Germans' new freedom but questioning the dangers posed by a united Germany.

"Happiness at the falling of the wall. Suspicion over reunification of Germany," read a banner headline in the mass-circulation daily Yediot Ahronot.

In a special interview on Israel Television late Sunday night, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he foresees "wide changes that will certainly alter the map of the world very soon."

"Of course, when we are speaking about Germany there is something the Jewish nation has to say," added Shamir. "There are certain sensitivities and for us it is a most serious problem."

Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahimier, said Monday that Israel, "like all the world, is following with great interest what is taking place in the last few days

in Europe in general and Germany in particular.... But we will wait and see what the outcome is and where it leads."

Deputy Premier Shimon Peres, who immigrated to Israel from Poland during the rise of Nazi power in the 1930s, raised questions about Germany's future in a television interview Sunday.

"On the one hand, what is happening there brings forth great hope. On the other hand, no one among us is free of the memories of the second world war," Peres said.

"When we hear of a united Germany, we must ask what kind of a Germany it will be? A Germany with an army, without an army, a demilitarized Germany?"

Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon articulated the fears of any Israelis when he warned that a united Germany could pose a threat to the Jewish people.

"As one who remembers how the Germans shrieked hysterically in the 1930's, we cannot but hear the same tone in the calls of today," Sharon said. "The issues

are different, true, but the behaviour is the same."

"A united Germany is a danger to the free world and surely a danger to the Jews," he said.

A Monday cartoon in the independent Maariv daily showed a sleepless Israeli sitting in his bed visualizing two Germans rushing toward each other.

In the Israeli's closet hung a concentration camp uniform emblazoned with a yellow star. Yosef Lapid, writing in the conservative Maariv daily, said "we see the wave of history flooding Eastern Europe and find ourselves divided between our human identity and our Jewish destiny."

Maariv warned its readers in an editorial Sunday about "the grave danger that the German nation will begin again to toy with the illusion that it is possible to try to destroy the world a third time in less than 100 years."

Shlomo Aronson, a political scientist at the Hebrew University, said 45 per cent of the 3.5 million Jews in Israel are "holocaust inspired or influenced."

He said the older generation,

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### King Hassan pardons editor

**RABAT (R)** — Morocco's King Hassan has pardoned the editor of an opposition newspaper jailed for two years for publishing a human rights statement, the palace said Sunday. Mohammad Idrissi Kaitoumi, editor of L'Opinion, a daily published by the old-guard Istiglal Nationalist Party, was convicted by a Rabat court last Wednesday of publishing a false report liable to cause a breach of the peace. In a statement carried by the Moroccan News Agency (MAP), the palace said Hassan pardoned Kaitoumi after the Shorfa Idrissi, a religious fraternity, had visited the tomb of the king's father, Mohammad V, to implore a royal pardon. The Idrissids are descendants of the first Muslim rulers of Morocco in the eighth century and Mohammad Idrissi Kaitoumi is a member of the family.

### Iraq sacks 211 officials

**BAGHDAD (AP)** — The government Monday said it has sacked 211 officials employed at one of its major fishery enterprises for negligence and mismanagement. The state-run media reported that the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) has ordered the retirement of the officials because "they did not run the project where they work in a serious and sincere way." None of the 211 employees will receive pensions or compensation for their duty, an RCC decree stipulated. The decree also said that 11 employees will be imprisoned for one year while 71 others will be imprisoned for six months as a further punishment for negligence of duty.

### 10 die in rocket attack on Kabul

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — A barrage of rockets fired by the Mujahadeen rebels landed on Kabul Sunday, killing at least 10 people and injuring five others, the official Bakhtar News Agency said Monday. The report said 10 surface-to-surface missiles were fired after a lull of several days in the sporadic bombardment of the Afghan capital from rebel strongholds in the nearby mountains. Radio Kabul said earlier that renewed heavy fighting had broken out on the Salang Highway connecting Kabul to the Soviet Union. The highway was recaptured by the Afghan army late last month after a nine-day guerrilla blockade.

### Chad to hold elections

**N'DJAMENA (AP)** — The war-torn former French colony of Chad will hold its first national elections in 20 years before the end of the year, officials said. The sources, who declined to be further identified, said during the weekend that a committee of 30 members had been preparing a new constitution for the past year. The country's 2.5 million eligible voters will be asked to approve the constitution, as well as vote on whether President Hissene Habre remains in power. The presidential vote is considered a formality. Under the proposed constitution the president will hold office for seven years and will have strong executive powers. Deputies to the national assembly will be elected for five year terms. The number of deputies has not been set yet. The constitution replaces a framework of laws imposed by Habre when he took power in 1982.

### Saudi bandit killed in shootout

**RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)** — A fugitive bandit was killed in a shootout with policemen after he killed one of them and injured four others, the Interior Ministry announced Sunday night. The man, a Saudi national identified as Khaled Ibn Sehl Al Shihani had been incriminated by three other family members convicted for murder and highway robbery in the kingdom's Islamic courts. The three were beheaded. On the run, he was spotted Saturday night after stealing a car and trying to escape, the ministry statement said. He shot at the chasing policemen, injuring one of them, got out of the car and fled to neighbouring hills to hide. On Sunday morning, a police squad went after him in the hills but he opened fire with a machine-gun, killing one of them and injuring three others, the statement said.

## Explorers underscore accord in Riyadh talks

**RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)** — An assembly of space explorers from the United States, the Soviet Union and 12 other countries met here Sunday to seek avenues of collective utilization of outer space to protect life on Earth.

Soviet cosmonauts pressed their government's quest for a joint U.S.-Soviet expedition to the planet Mars, and their American counterparts said they were hopeful Washington will acquiesce.

Convening under the slogan "space for Earth," 55 astronauts and cosmonauts listened to speakers harping on themes ranging from producing in space "super-pure" pharmaceuticals to means of averting depletion of the ozone layer that protects Earth.

They represent the Association of Space Explorers, a 72-member non-political body professing faith in space technology as a means for alleviating pains of mankind. They represent 17 of 20 spacefaring nations.

The Soviet Union has 20 cosmonauts, the largest single contingent, attending the gathering in Saudi Arabia, which boasts the first Arab astronaut.

Many of the Soviet participants have records of two or more space missions. Among them are Musa Manarov and Vladimir Titov who spent 366 days in space, the longest duration logged by any cosmonaut.

The Saudis reject Communism as akin to atheism and have no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But officials often say their government is willing to broaden the scope of trade and scientific cooperation with Moscow.

The chief Soviet cosmonaut in a statement to reporters praised his leader Mikhail Gorbachev for "giving religion its rightful place in society." This was widely interpreted as a bid to placate the Saudis.

U.S. astronaut Charles Walker conceded the association is politically inept, but expressed hopes that political shortcomings of governments will not impede endeavours aimed at employing space technology for the benefit of Earth's inhabitants.

"We have nothing to do with politics," he told reporters. "We focus our attention on means of using space technology for the good of mankind."

The chairman of the U.S. wing of the association, Russell "Rusty" Schweickart, said that American astronauts were ready to fly together with the Soviets to Mars, "but there is a need for political commitment."

Alexei Leonov, deputy commander of the Gagarin Space Institute and chairman of the association's Soviet wing, told reporters "we, Soviet cosmonauts, would not like to make the fight to Mars alone."

He contended that a joint U.S.-Soviet flight to Mars would be "far more beneficial to all."

Walker noted that it was from space that the ominous depletion of the ozone layer was first noticed. He warned that each space shuttle precipitates a loss of as much as one million tons of ozone.

The congress, the 5th since the association was formed in 1983, also was to discuss the dangers of pollution to Earth, as one of many factors accounting for the depletion of ozone.

Another major topic on the agenda is the implementation of a universal capability for "rescue in space."

## Hoss — a moderate striving for unity

**BEIRUT (AP)** — Salim Al Hoss, designated by President Rene Muawad Monday to form a new government, returns to the prime minister's office for the fourth time in 13 years to try to end the nation's civil war.

The 59-year-old Sunni Muslim economist remains a firm backer of democracy, a free-wheeling economy and Christian-Muslim coexistence.

His own life, including his marriage to a Christian, exemplifies the combination of tolerance, education and hard work of the Lebanese who once assured Beirut its role as the crossroads of the Middle East.

A veteran of turbulent politics, Hoss refused to align himself with any of the rival political and militia factions locked in the civil war that has claimed at least 150,000 people in the last 14 years.

Muawad, a Maronite, named Hoss to head a national reconciliation government slated to introduce political reforms to give the Muslim majority an equal share of power with the dominant Christian minority.

That was the cornerstone of a peace accord voted by Lebanon's legislators last month after a 23-day special session of parliament held in Taif, Saudi Arabia. Parliament has been in office since the last national elections in 1972.

Formidable handicaps stand before Hoss' peacekeeping task, as the civil war transferred most power from politicians to those who wield arms.

Foremost among them is defiant Lebanese army commander Gen. Michel Aoun, who insists that a three-man interim military cabinet he headed for the past 13 months was the sole legitimate authority in Lebanon.

Hoss' main asset is the wide respect he commands among Christians and Muslims. Even the sulfur-tongued Aoun spared Hoss in his tirades against local, Arab and foreign leaders.

"He is a clean and honest man whom I respect," Aoun once said of Hoss during the height of the general's ill-starred "war of liberation" to drive Syria's 40,000 troops from Lebanon.

Hoss' previous tenure began on June 2, 1987, a day after Prime Minister Rashid Karami was assassinated in a midair bomb explosion. He was then named acting prime minister by President Amin Gemayel.

Hoss, who served as education minister under Karami for three years, clashed with Aoun

when Gemayel named Aoun head of an interim military cabinet on Sept. 22, 1988, the day Gemayel's 6-year-term expired with parliament unable to elect a successor.

Muslims pledged allegiance to Hoss, who eventually tendered the resignation of his cabinet when Muawad was elected president on Nov. 5.

Hoss was born on Dec. 20, 1929, to a middle class Sunni family in west Beirut. His father died while he was very young and the family sacrificed heavily to see him through his studies at the American University of Beirut.

After graduating in 1952 with a B.A. in economics and business administration, he worked for the American-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co.

He then transferred to the Beirut Chamber of Commerce in 1954, where his future wife, Leila Pharoan, worked as his secretary.

In 1955, Hoss left the chamber of commerce to teach at AUB and to continue his studies, receiving his M.A. in 1957, the same year he married.

Christian-Muslim marriages were very rare in Lebanon at the time. Mrs. Hoss has been quoted as saying her parents strongly opposed the union, "but they gave in when Salim and I convinced them nothing can break our marriage."

The tall, balding, bespectacled Hoss is a puritan. He does not smoke or drink and normally goes to bed early. He prefers oriental food and loves to spend evenings listening to classical music.

The couple left for the United States in 1959, where Hoss obtained a doctorate in economics and business administration from the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

His only child, daughter Wadad, 30, was born in the States.

On his return to Lebanon Hoss taught business management at AUB and from 1964 to 1966 he worked in Kuwait as financial advisor to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

He returned to AUB in 1966, but the following year his close friend, Elias Sarkis, became governor of Lebanon's first banking commission.

The banking system had been shaken by the crash of Intra Bank, then Lebanon's largest, and Hoss and Sarkis worked together to shore up the system.

With this accomplished by 1973, Hoss was appointed chairman and general manager of Lebanon's semi-public Development Bank.

## Support for Turkey's premier could fade

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkey's ruling party is likely to support new Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut in two crucial votes this week but may try to dump him for a different leader next year, party sources said Monday.

Akbulut's surprise appointment Thursday by outgoing Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, the new president, angered many Motherland Party deputies who see the bland former bureaucrat

mocked by the opposition as "baskatib," or chief clerk — as a rubber stamp for Ozal's policies.

The sources said the party, with 282 of parliament's 450 seats, would ensure Akbulut wins a confidence vote for his new cabinet Wednesday.

They said liberal and right-

wing deputies, keen to preserve party unity, would also vote for him to become party chairman at a Motherland congress Friday when he is likely to be challenged by former Minister Hasan Celal Guzel.

"We think Akbulut will be a provisional chairman," Bulent Akarcali, a senior member of the party's dominant liberal wing, told Reuters.

"The next normal congress is set for July 1991 but we want it in the middle of next year to pick a leader," he said.

Akbulut, 54, an Ozal loyalist who was previously speaker of parliament, has pledged to pursue Ozal's policies, including economic liberalisation.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children programmes  
17:45 ..... Sea Hunt  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Local programme  
19:10 ..... Agricultural programme  
19:45 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Documentary  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Anjouet (Fut En Jordanie)  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Different world  
21:00 ..... Super Sense  
21:30 ..... Baby Boom  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Hunter

### PRAYER TIMES

04:38 ..... Fair  
05:57 ..... (Sunrise) Dula  
11:20 ..... Dhuhr  
14:17 ..... 'Asr  
16:42 ..... Maghrib  
18:42 ..... Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweithel Tel. 810740.  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785, 683326.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757.  
Terrence Church Tel. 622366.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 62564.  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261.  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.  
Armenian International Church Tel. 683326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 637440.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
A depression accompanied by a cold front will affect the region Tuesday. Consequently, clouds increase and temperatures drop and scattered rain will fall. Winds will be westerly moder-

ate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with possible rain showers, northerly moderate wind and calm sea.

Min./Max. temp.  
Amman ..... 8 / 17  
Aqaba ..... 13 / 22  
Dazeti ..... 9 / 18  
Jordan Valley ..... 12 / 23

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 25. Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY  
AMMAN:  
Dr. Yashya Abdul Rahim ..... 736074  
Dr. Youssef Al Hourani ..... 625478  
Dr. Issam Abu Riza ..... 681567  
Dr. Jamal Abu Bakr ..... 746426  
First pharmacy ..... 651912  
Peterson pharmacy ..... 78336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 67025  
Naiyukhi pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
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### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
10:20 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
12:15 ..... Moscow, Larnaca (SU)  
12:30 ..... Dubai, Damascus (EC)  
17:05 ..... Rome (AZ)  
19:35 ..... Beirut (ME)  
20





A Special Royal Guards Corps member displays his marksmanship at a graduation ceremony Monday attended by His Majesty King Hussein (Petra photo)

## Batch of security personnel graduates

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein Monday attended a graduation ceremony of troops specialising in providing personal protection and security. King Hussein, accompanied by Chief Chamberlain Prince Raed Ben Zeid and other officials and Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleh, watched exercises by the graduates and target-shooting with live ammunition. King Hussein distributed awards to the graduates who belong to the special Royal Guard Corps.

## Premier meets Adasani

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker held a meeting in his office Monday with Abdul Aziz Al Adasani, secretary-general of the Arab Cities Organisation (ACO), and Amman Mayor Ali Suheimat.

They discussed Jordan's cooperation with the ACO in municipal and organisational affairs and city planning. ACO Director General Taleb Taher attended the meeting.

Adasani, who arrived Monday, earlier held meetings with Suheimat and the Greater Amman Municipal Council to discuss the implementation of the ACO's resolutions and preparations for the organisation's ninth meeting due to be held in the Moroccan city of Tangiers in January 1990.

Adasani said later that the Tangiers conference would discuss the restoration of Lebanese and Palestinian cities destroyed over the past 20 years. Adasani also outlined the ACO's role in promoting cooperation among Arab cities and its contribution to bring about twinning agreements with cities in the Arab World.

## Cairo meeting tackles welfare of Arab children

CAIRO (Petra) — A team of Jordanian officials from the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) led by Health and Social Development Minister Zuhair Malhas is taking part in a two-day meeting sponsored by the general assembly of the Arab Council for Child Development which opened in Cairo Monday.

The meeting will review measures for re-drafting a statute for the Arab Council and will appoint the council's general secretary, according to Malhas. He said in a

statement that the general assembly will also review the council's activities, which included the phased establishment of a data and documentation centre.

A report on the council's cooperation with international organisations and ways to support projects designed to improve the condition of children in the Arab World will be reviewed by the assembly, said Malhas.

He said the report includes provisions for care to children affected by natural disasters.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**JORDAN RATIFIES ACC AGREEMENTS:** Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi Monday delivered to Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) secretary-general, Dr. Hilmi Nammar, Jordan's ratification documents of agreements signed during meetings of the ACC Higher Committee in Sanaa recently. (Petra)

**ACC, ESCWA SIGN ACCORD:** The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Monday have signed a memorandum of understanding paving the way for mutual cooperation in cultural, social and economic fields. The memorandum which was signed by ACC Secretary-General Hilmi Nammar and ESCWA's Secretary-General Tayseer Abdul Jabbar provides for the exchange of programmes and studies and data of mutual interest and which can facilitate studies in social and cultural fields. It also provides for joint activities with the help of consultants and experts from both sides and participation in general meetings and conferences. (Petra)

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK:** Work has begun on the construction of a four-lane 59-kilometre stretch of road between Amman and Irbid, necessitating a diversion of traffic directions along the route. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and acting Minister of Public Works and Housing Fhsham Al Khatib Monday inspected the site and met with engineers and contractors to discuss ways to speed up construction to meet the deadline in accordance with the terms of the contract. The project is worth JD 30 million. The Public Security Department (PSD) earlier announced traffic diversions along with road to allow for the expansion scheme. (Petra)

**RAMADAN VISITS JORDAN PAVILION:** Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister and Revolutionary Command Council member Taha Yassin Ramadan Monday visited the Jordanian pavilion at the Baghdad International Exhibition and was briefed on various Jordanian products. He was accompanied by Minister of Trade Mahdi Saleh and Minister of Housing and Construction Taher Mohammad Hassounah. (Petra)

**305 PSD OFFICERS PROMOTED:** A celebration was held Monday at the Public Security Department (PSD) marking the issuance of a Royal Decree promoting 305 PSD officers. PSD Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fuhaid congratulated the promoted officers. Fuhaid praised "the bright and civilised role" the PSD conscripts played during the parliamentary election.

**NAF GIVES AID TO 188 CASES:** The National Aid Fund (NAF) has allocated JD 3,274 in monthly aid to 188 new cases in various parts of the Kingdom. A total of 9,878 cases receiving approximately JD 193,523 in monthly aid. NAF researchers working in various parts of the Kingdom, regularly prepare social and economic studies on needy people so as to determine extent and type of aid needed. (Petra)

**SCOUTING CONFERENCE:** The Arab Scouting Committee comprising delegations from seven Arab countries including Jordan will hold meetings in Amman Tuesday to discuss future activities and matters related to convening the 19th Arab Scouting Conference in Amman next year. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammed Al Qaddumi displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ Islamic calligraphy exhibition at Jordan National Gallery.
- ★ A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photographic exhibition on Jordan at the Royal Cultural Centre, the Exhibition Hall — 6:00 p.m.

## Preparatory meeting for international 'Education for All' conference

# Crown Prince urges Arab strategy

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A preparatory meeting for an international conference on education started here Monday with a call by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for Arab integration in education and linkage between education and developmental needs as well as increased support for scientific research.

Jordan has learned that supporting educational institutions' programmes does not guarantee solutions to social problems, the Crown Prince said in an address delivered on his behalf by Education Minister Adnan Badran.

"On the contrary, extended support for educational institutions will result in complicating the problem through increased number of graduates whose fields of specialisations neither attain their aspirations nor the economic developmental needs of the country," the Crown Prince told the conference, which will prepare for the "Education for All" meeting to be held in Thailand in March 1990.

The Thailand conference as well as the Amman preparatory meeting — one of 12 regional gatherings for consultations — are organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

In his address, Prince Hassan called for a clear Arab position towards accomplishing the aims of education and providing the basic education needs in the Arab region so as to transfer this position to the world conference.

The Crown Prince said that the basic challenges and urgent problems facing the Arab World during the next decade were interrelated.

Referring to the security dimension as related to the military, security, food, and social aspects, the technological challenge, and the integral dimension in light of the increase in population and the possibility of all Arab mineral resources would be consumed in several generations, Prince Hassan called for:

- Support for an Arab integral trend in education as soon as possible;
- Linking education with simultaneous and developing needs;
- Offering trained expertise and support for scientific research and technological development;
- Immediate preparation for the implementation of these points.

"I am confident that we will collectively be able to confront all challenges through joint Arab action and within the framework of regional and international cooperation as well as exploiting opportunities to build a bright and honourable future," the Crown Prince said.

The deliberations and discussions of major documents, at the conference, Prince Hassan said, "will undoubtedly crystallise a clear Arab position towards the attainment of educational objectives and ensuring the basic education needs in the Arab region."

"This position will be conveyed to the international conference due to convene in Thailand next spring," Prince Hassan said.

International consultations and cooperation in various fields have become an important matter in a world facing challenges and dangers as reflected on the international community as a whole whereby ties, relationships, and dependence on each other increase, he added.

Reviewing Jordan's educational development process, Prince Hassan said: "Although our educational system fulfilled Jordan's and the Arab region's needs for educated people, we realised three years ago that it is necessary to revise our educational status so as to make it contribute to the development of the Jordanian society and face new challenges."

## Jordan seeks UNESCO help to preserve Petra

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the 25th meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has called on the organisation to help restore and preserve the remains of the historical site of Petra, according to Hassan Usta, director of Academic Education at the Ministry of Education.

Usta, who took part in the meeting in Paris, said the delegation urged UNESCO to contribute to the efforts of restoring the ancient Nabatean site with a project to restore the rocks from corrosion.

Jordan's endeavours to protect arable land from desertification through afforestation projects were outlined in the delegation's address to the meeting, Usta said.

He said the delegation also explained the Ministry of Education's efforts, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to plant trees and protect Jordan's environment.

Minister of Education Adnan Badran headed Jordan's delegation to the conference, which discussed, among other things, the exploitation of natural resources and the protection of the environment, Usta added. He said that the organisation's 1990-1991 general budget was also studied.

Abanda said Monday that, contrary to what many people think, there had been no delay of rains this year since the rainy season was still to start. Abanda based his estimates on a detailed study conducted by the Department of Meteorology over rainy seasons in the past 62 years in Jordan. He said that in all cases it was found that the season started around the middle of November or early December but with scattered showers in October. Should rain start falling in October and continue, then the country should expect a bumper agricultural harvest the following year, Abanda said.

Abanda forecast a depression this week to affect Jordan centred over Cyprus and accompanied by several cold fronts, followed by heavy rains, especially in the last three days of this week.

The Meteorological Department, with international aid and direct contribution from the Treasury, has updated its weather-monitoring equipment. It is also engaged in the "cloud-seeding" process to create artificial rains. The cloud-seeding programmes was launched several years ago.



EC delegate Falkowski and Marriott Manager Francis Keenan at Monday's ceremony.

## Hotel flies EC flag

AMMAN (J.T.) — As an official symbol of its continuous efforts to promote Jordan tourism to the European Community (EC), the Amman Marriott Hotel was the first institution in Jordan to raise the flag of the European Community on its premises.

Ambassador Falkowski, head of the delegation of the European Community here in Amman, attended the small ceremony held at the hotel on this occasion.

After the flag was raised, general manager of the hotel, Francis Keenan, expressed the hotel's commitment toward promoting Jordan abroad. Keenan considers this occasion a first step toward a complete integration of relations with the EC in 1992.

## Conference to discuss usage of treated water

AMMAN (J.T.) — The recycling of treated water and effects on the environment are the focus of a three-day seminar opening in Amman Sunday. Experts from Jordan and a number of other Arab countries will be participating.

The seminar, which is organised by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) in cooperation with the public and the private sectors in Jordan, will review several working papers dealing with the questions of using treated water for agricultural purposes, and positive and adverse effects of such practices on soil, the general environment and underground water resources as well as economic benefits of using this type of water for irrigating trees.

Several papers dealing with experiments in other Arab countries and industrialised nations will also be reviewed by the participants, according to officials.

The seminar comes on the heels of an agreement signed in Amman Sunday between the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and a German firm to carry out a feasibility study on a sewerage system and waste-water treatment plant in Irbid Governorate.

YMWCA member Khawla Abu Odeh voiced gratitude to the Japanese government for the assistance, which, she said, will help improve the standard of training. Abu Odeh also thanked Japan for efforts exerted by a team of Japanese experts who spent three years here to help local teams in vocational training.

Following the presentation ceremony, the Japanese guests and officials accompanied Abu Odeh on a tour of the centre's workshops. According to the workshop's administrator, Nazih Hijazi, the society was established in 1972.

The gift was formally presented at a ceremony held in Sahab attended by the charge d'affaires of the Japanese embassy here and other Japanese officials. The Japanese charge d'affaires told the gathering that a team of Japanese experts and instructors would be arriving here soon to provide training to Jordanian instructors and students.

## Women deputies — a long way from Parliament

By Suhair Obeidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The failure of women candidates to win a seat in the Lower House of Parliament in the Nov. 8 elections is seen by many as a strong indication that despite the many strides that women have made in Jordan's administrative life in the past two decades, they still confront a multitude of social and political barriers in their quest to have a say in the decision-making process of the Kingdom.

What added irony to the situation was the fact that women constituted almost half of the electorate which took part in last week's polling process.

"It would appear that women voters themselves did not have enough confidence in their compatriots' abilities to represent them in Parliament," commented an observer. "In all probability, the candidates were unable to get their message across to women voters. I might even speculate that most of the votes that women candidates secured came from men."

A human rights lawyer, Asma Khader, attributes the failure of women candidates in reaching the designated status to the absence of a "people's women organisation" with a general social context that would tackle all issues whether political, social or economic.

"What I mean is that the most female candidates presented themselves as women's representatives addressing women's issues only. They should have introduced themselves as representatives of the nation at large," Khader said.

According to Khader, the division of the Kingdom into constituencies weakened the women candidates' chance of winning. "This made it harder for women because of the close competition this division resulted in, in addition to the fact that running for elections requires substantial amounts of money for campaigning and miscellaneous expenses which no average woman can manage independently," she said.

The argument of women's independence extends to the voters. One school of thought believes that women voters were influenced by their husbands, fathers or other family members to vote for a "family candidate."

"In our society, even if a woman is liberal and has developed a broad line of thinking, she is still heavily influenced by her husband, father, brother or even son in her voting trends," commented a woman's activist, who preferred anonymity.

Jordanian women were given the right to vote in Jordan in 1974 and last week's election was the first time they sought to enter Parliament after voting in 1984 to fill vacant seats in the Lower House when parliamentary life was restored in the Kingdom after a 10-year interregnum.

The main questions raised by observers are: What was the actual trend in voting and how did the various woman candidates fare?

Let the facts and figures speak for themselves. Mufida Swedan, running for the Christian seat in the Irbid constituency, got the highest number of votes among the

women candidates, with 3,817 votes and finishing fourth in a race of five. On the other side of the scale, Dam Al Iz Shreim, a candidate in the Fifth District running for one of five Muslim seats, got the lowest number with 262 votes, finishing 44th in a race of 48.

In the First District of Amman, Aysheh Al Khawajah, seeking one of the three Muslim seats, secured 1,176 votes, finishing 14th among 23.

The female touch was absent in the Second District, but was compensated for in the Third District with three women candidates — two Muslims and one Circassian — in a race of 55.

Janet Al Mufri, running for the Circassian seat in the district, got 2,604 votes, finishing ninth among 55. Although she lost the race, Mufri says she feels her candidacy in itself was a victory.

"I do not feel that I have lost," she told the Jordan Times. "My running in itself is a victory. For a woman to run for elections in Jordan for the first time is quite an achievement for all Jordanian women."

Na'ela Al Rashdah, another Third District candidate who pursued one of three hotly contested Muslim seats, secured 1,046 votes — 19th among 55. Haifa Al Basheer, president of the Jordanian Women's Federation, also ran in the Third District for the Muslim seat. She only got 365 votes and was placed 43.

If it was any consolation for Haifa Basheer, her son Awai secured a seat representing Balqa governorate.



Women voters... did they turn their back on their own?

would have sounded awkward, since many of the Salts living in Amman voted in Balqa apparently for Awai," said a woman voter. "Personally I think most of the votes that Mrs. Basheer secured were from acquaintances rather than relatives who could have voted for Awai anyway," she said.

Toujan Faisal, a Fifth District candidate running for the Circassian seat who stirred a whirl of controversy a week before the elections with an "apostasy" case raised by fundamentalists, got 1,328 votes finishing 41.

"I personally did not vote for Faisal; she is too liberated in her ideas which violate the traditions and religious upbringing we are accustomed to," said a female university

student. But Faisal is persistent and intends to run again in the next elections. "I am not sorry that I did not win, but next time, I intend to have more solid ground to stand upon and run with a stronger back-up," said the former television presenter.

Another female candidate in the Fifth District, Jumia Al Nahar, got 702 votes. No women ran in the Sixth or Seventh Districts.

In Irbid, Eida Al Mutleq, who served in the National Consultative Council which was dissolved in 1984, got 3,459 votes with a difference of 358 votes from Mufida Swedan.

Huda Fakhouri, a dentist from Balqa got 2,978 votes and Nadia Bushnaq from Zarqa got 2,602 votes, 21st among 60 candidates running for six seats

(four Muslim, one Christian and one Circassian). Widat Shinawi from Ma'an governorate came in last among 27 candidates competing over five Muslim seats, with only 155 votes.

Last but not least, in the Seventh District (the central bedouin region), Nada Al Shar'a who competed against 17 candidates, got 491 votes and was 17th in order.

"All in all, this has been a very positive and realistic experience," said Khader. "We thought that women have a role equal to that of men and that she proved herself in all fields, but the fact remains that we need a long time of extensive serious group work before a woman finds her place in Parliament."



# Jordan Times

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## Happy Birthday

THE JORDAN Times joins the people of Jordan in expressing heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of his 54th birthday. And as the entire Kingdom celebrates the King's birthday today, this happy occasion offers yet another opportunity to take stock of the great achievements that the country has made during the glorious reign of His Majesty. The 1989 parliamentary election, which the entire world has hailed as a major milestone in the contemporary history not only of Jordan but also of the entire Middle East region, is but one of the numerous landmarks that His Majesty was instrumental in constructing. Even more relevant and important than all the material and political miracles created in the country ever since the King's accession to the Throne is the magnificent harmony that was maintained between the two religions of the people of Jordan. At a time when so many other nations of the world are torn apart by civil, ethnic and religious conflicts, Jordan has been and still is blessed with tolerances of every conceivable kind. This does not suggest that such harmony among Jordanians of different faiths and views does not need additional consolidation and fortification. On the contrary, the country as a whole needs to stay on its guard lest its blessings are undermined by extremism of whatever colour, shape or form.

And now that the Kingdom is entering a new era of shared responsibilities and a new parliament with added dynamism has been elected, today's commemoration of King Hussein's birthday assumes an even greater significance. Above all, it is an occasion to pay tribute to what His Majesty has done to his people and country throughout the 37 years of his reign and recall what direct contributions his rule has made to the stability and development of the Kingdom. Suffice it to remember that Jordan has always been an oasis of tranquility in a region that has had more than its share of turmoil and bloodshed. In appreciation of all that King Hussein continues to perform for his one people and the entire country, today marks yet another special occasion to say thank you Your Majesty for everything and may God bless you and keep you in good health. Happy Birthday.



## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic dailies Monday tackled the contents of a message sent by King Hussein Sunday to Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker in which he voiced his appreciation to the government for its efforts over the past month to prepare the ground for the parliamentary elections.

Al Ra'i daily said that the elections were fair and free and reflected a bright image of Jordan's democracy as the King pointed out. It said that the King's message once again manifested his keenness on maintaining this bright image and in pursuing all efforts that would reflect Jordan as an oasis of democracy and stability. The Jordanian people take pride in their achievements; and both the voters and the new deputies, should now embark on serious efforts of cooperation to serve their country in word and deed, said the paper. It noted that the election campaign and the general elections were held in a brotherly atmosphere, displaying the people's awareness of the dangers and the challenges they are facing and the need for national unity in the face of the future eventualities. Parliamentary life in Jordan, the paper added, should now reflect the Jordanian people's determination to overcome difficulties and obstacles that could be impeding their path of progress.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic paper calls on the Arabs to take serious moves vis a vis Washington's current Middle East policies in general and its dealings with the PLO in particular. Mahmood Rimawi says that a call by the European Community for the acceptance of the Baker plan on the elections in the Middle East, provided that it constituted an introduction to an international peace conference should have come from the Arab countries themselves. The Arab leaders in their Casablanca summit had set up a higher committee to support the uprising of the people of Palestine but it is surprising not to hear anything about that committee's work and it is most astonishing to see the Palestinian intifada free wheeling by its own force with no meaningful support or backing from the Arab states, says Rimawi. All the Arabs realise the many odds the Palestinians are now facing in their struggle to regain freedom, and all the Arab countries realise the unyielding alliance that binds the United States with Israel, together confronting the Palestinian demands for freedom and an independent state, says the writer. He notes that the Arab World should step in and prevent the United States from imposing its Camp David-like terms and conditions on the Palestinians.

Sawt Al Shabab daily said in its editorial that with the end of the elections Jordan is now making ready for putting its own home in order. This step the paper said, requires full cooperation of the new parliament members with government, specially as they realise before other people the immensity of the challenges and the dangers the country is now facing. The paper said the country is not in need of speeches and slogans but rather practical work and meaningful efforts. Jordan does not need the effort of any forces that tend to dissipate power or weaken national unity, but rather strong elements that can bolster unity and pave the way for a brighter future, the paper concluded.

# An all-points bulletin

By Bassam Abu Sharif

## PICTURE this:

Israel wants \$4 billion in annual American aid instead of the \$3 billion it is getting annually, so it proposes talks with the U.S. but attaches two conditions:

— That the U.S. delegation to the talks exclude anyone who is not a member of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the major arm of the pro-Israel lobby in Washington.

— And that the talks focus on Israel's need for \$1 billion in extra aid and ignore all other subjects, including the U.S. deficit, the need of America's other friends for U.S. assistance and the use to which the additional aid would be put.

If the scenario sounds like something out of the Brothers Grimm, it is because Israel would never lay down such conditions, recognising as it does the two basic principles on which all negotiations are based: That each side must choose its own repre-

sentatives, and that neither side has the right to gag the other's delegates.

But Israel's grip on those two simple axioms becomes slippery when it addresses the matter of the Palestinian-Israeli talks (proposed by Egypt) about the elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip (proposed by Israel).

When it comes to those talks, Israel wants to choose the members of the Palestinian delegation, and it wants to tell them in advance what subjects they can and cannot raise as they discuss the elections.

This somewhat irrational attitude is rooted in Israel's determination not to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

It will not talk to the PLO, Israel states for the record, because the PLO is a collection of terrorists whose ultimate aim is the destruction of Israel.

The PLO's renunciation of any form of violence that could victi-

mize civilians is dismissed as a lie.

The PLO's declaration of intent to live in peace with Israel is denounced as a Machiavellian manoeuvre to lure the Jewish state into a Middle Eastern Auschwitz. All past assurances to the contrary and all past offers of ironclad guarantees for the security of Israel have been rejected, so I will not waste ink on more assurances and offers, especially since I know — and Israel knows — that the veto on the PLO has nothing to do with past tactics or genocidal intentions.

The veto on the PLO is in fact a veto on the PLO's objectives. As Mr. Shamir and several of his colleagues have said in unguarded moments, Israel will not talk to the PLO because the organisation's *raison d'être* is the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, a right that Israel, while paying lip service to the free world's basic tenets of liberty and democracy, is determined to deny

them.

Israel did not need an *intifada* to tell it that the objectives of the Palestinian people in Palestine are a mirror image of the Palestinian diaspora's objectives, and that both are reflected, not imposed, by the PLO. It knew all that. What the *intifada* did was confirm the facts, making them more difficult to live with and impossible to hide from the rest of the world.

But Israel, which is nothing if it isn't persistent, is still trying to hide them.

It is trying to hide them by continuing its tired diatribes about the unrepresentativeness of the PLO. Hence its frequent declamations about the "growing rift" between the organisation and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza.

It is trying to hide them by declaring the peace process off limits to any truly representative Palestinian, whether he is a PLO member or not. Hence its insist-

ence on choosing the members of the Palestinian delegation to the proposed Palestinian-Israeli talks.

And it is trying to hide them by preventing any future Palestinian interlocutor, be he of its own choosing or not, from speaking his mind. Hence its condition that Palestinian negotiators address only the question of how the elections should be conducted and not the issue of what the elections are for.

These childish manoeuvres, besides being an insult to the intelligence of the international community, are not a glowing testament to Israel's good intentions.

If Mr. Shamir insists on his conditions, I would suggest that he hold out for talks between himself and his minister of commerce. Negotiations between Messrs. Shamir and Sharon on the future of the Palestinians would be about as useful as the Palestinian-Israeli talks the two Israeli leaders' Likud Bloc has in

mind.

The current peace process started with one solitary point advanced by the PLO: That the Palestinian people, heading the counsel of those who believe that Palestinian rights are more easily accessible by peaceful than by violent means, are seeking a negotiated solution that would lead to a free Palestine living at peace with a secure Israel.

Since then, 19 "points" have been floated by Israel (four), Egypt (ten) and the United States (five), all dealing with Palestinian elections, their modalities and their purpose.

I would distill those 19 points into one: That all the problems (not just some of them) relating to a Palestinian-Israeli settlement be worked out in talks between an Israeli delegation chosen by the Israelis (not the Palestinians) and a Palestinian delegation chosen by the Palestinians (not the Israelis).

Otherwise, what's the point?

## RAND study sees West Bank Palestinian state 'inevitable'

By Jim Shevlin

WASHINGTON — The ultimate emergence of a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank is inevitable, according to a recent study by the RAND Corporation, a California-based research organisation. Written by Graham E. Fuller, a former high-level member of the U.S. government intelligence community, the 56-page report titled "The West Bank and Israel: Point of No Return?" was the subject of a news article in the November 8 Washington Times. It had received little notice until now, although a RAND spokesman said Israeli television had made several references to it.

The study, which was released in September but not made widely available at that time, adds that continued efforts by the Israelis to resist this "inevitable compromise" will prove frustrating and costly to both sides in the struggle.

The study states that the process of "getting there" is critical, and will "characterise the rela-

tionships between the Jewish and Palestinian states — as well as between Israel and the Arab World — for a long time to come." If, says the report, "the Palestinian state is arrived at through a voluntary unwinding of the intifada in response to major Israeli concessions, recourse to negotiation, processes of building mutual trust, and reasoned political process, reasonable hopes exist for a positive relationship between Israel and the Palestinian state."

Fuller, now a political scientist at RAND, was senior Middle East analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency during the Reagan administration. He was vice chairman of the National Intelligence Council from 1985 to 1988. The study's conclusions grow out of Fuller's assessment of the intifada and its political implications for Israel, the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In two trips to the West Bank, Israel and Jordan this year, and last, Fuller talked with a broad spectrum of senior Israeli and

Jordanian officials, political analysts and scholars who specialise in Palestinian affairs, as well as a number of Palestinians from the West Bank.

Research for the report was sponsored by the Office of the U.S. Secretary of Defence, and conducted at RAND's National Defence Research Institute, which is supported by federal funds.

The study credits the 23-month-old Arab uprising in large part for bringing about the current state of affairs.

"The West Bank uprising, or intifada, marks a turning point in the 20-year relationship between Israel and the occupied West Bank," the report states.

"As the first long-term deep-rooted expression of political protest by the West Bank Palestinians against Israeli occupation, it has sparked a process of psychological and political transformation among a heretofore largely supine population that had always looked to external actors for salvation from Israeli control.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict has been reduced to its barest essentials: conflict between the aspirations of the Palestinian and Israeli Jewish peoples."

The intifada has created "a new spirit" among West Bank Palestinians that cannot be undone — a sense that they have taken their destiny into their own hands and have shown that they are capable of long, sustained resistance, the study observes.

"Israel is beginning to recognise that the intifada represents a confrontation with a genuine national movement... This is a deep-rooted, evolving national struggle; it will not go away, nor will the intensity of its long-term resolve diminish. A point of no return has been reached."

The West Bank Palestinians clearly look to the PLO as their representative, Fuller says.

"As of today, the West Bank population as a whole accepts no leadership other than the PLO," the author says in a summary. But this very fact accounts for one of the major stumbling blocks to peace, because the

Israeli government does not officially recognise the PLO, he adds.

"To talk to the PLO is to move a long way towards recognising the legitimacy of Palestinian aspirations for a state. Hardline Israeli politicians know this — which is why direct talks with the PLO are absolutely anathema," Fuller adds.

"Indeed, with the establishment of direct talks between the United States and the PLO, Israel now has — whether it wants them or not — indirect negotiations with the PLO."

As for the search for alternative leadership to the PLO to represent the Palestinians, that effort "is to all intents and purposes dead," the study concludes.

The study takes an in-depth look at options and implications for all players in the struggle. It also surveys Israeli public opinion on the conflict.

"In the end, U.S. and Israeli policy must be increasingly informed not by what seems preferable in the abstract, but by what

seems most likely in the real world," the study holds.

"Policies on all sides designed to resist the hard fact of the Palestinian national movement have thus far been painfully unsuccessful. Even the PLO now recognises that its dream of vanquishing Israel is not attainable."

"Continued efforts by either side to resist what now seems the inevitable compromise of conflicting national aspirations will prove frustrating — and perhaps very costly."

The intifada has created "new facts" for Israel regarding its ethnic and religious character, its borders and the requirements needed to secure those borders in military and political terms, the study notes.

"Israeli society is rent as almost never before in addressing these issues," it adds. "The occupied territories have become an issue of intense national debate; never has thinking been so fluid, despite the stated firmness of the Shamir government not to compromise on the issue." — U.S. Information Agency.

## For Europe, a wind of change becomes a storm

By Marcus Eliason  
The Associated Press

LONDON — Most Western Europeans have grown up with a sense that their world halted at the Berlin Wall. Now the wall has been opened and that point of view is changing.

The changes are moving too fast for the analysts to keep pace. Nobody knows where they are heading. For the moment, the inclination is to put aside the guessing games and simply let fly the emotions.

And what a heart-stopping autumn it has been: a non-Communist prime minister in Poland; Hungary's abandonment of Communism as the government creed; the crumbling of the Berlin Wall just months after an East German leader vowed it would stand for 100 years.

On Friday, almost ignored in the hubbub, Bulgarian Communist Party chief Todor Zhivkov, the longest-serving Eastern European leader, resigned after 35 years in power.

Only last year, as the 12 nations of the European Economic Community stepped up their drive for greater unity, their concept of Europe seemed almost unchanged.

Now, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's idea of "our common European home" is suddenly less hazy, and the old notion of "a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" becomes a concrete image in the European mind.

As an example of how far ahead some commentators are now willing to look, take Paul Johnson, a British conservative commentator.

"In postwar Europe, we have begun to build, for the first time, a community which looks beyond the nation-state," he wrote in the weekly Spectator. "It works, and it is growing. ... we are taking the first steps towards an ecumenical community which will ultimately spread to all four corners of our planet."

The old European order emerged from an agreement in 1945 among the victors of World War II to divide Europe into Western and Eastern spheres of influence pending a final peace

treaty.

The Western Europeans embraced parliamentary democracy and an economic union designed to make future wars impossible. The East Europeans went Communist, and no peace treaty was ever signed. Instead, the cold war was waged with the Berlin Wall as its front line.

Now, writes Neal Ascherson in the Independent newspaper, "The brake is off, and East Germany — which means all Germany — is rolling into the future."

But while Chancellor Helmut Kohl may now declare that "we are one nation," the prospect of one Germany causes unease to many.

For the EEC, it would be a colossal moonshot wrench in the hitherto "smooth work towards closer economic unity, which will climax in three years with the dropping of all trade and passport barriers."

The Germans already have the strongest economy in the EEC. United, they would become by far the biggest, most populous nation in the bloc. It may rouse long dormant fears among the French, who have been invaded three times by Germany since 1871, and among the British, who are historically suspicious of large powers rising to dominate their fellow Europeans.

It would make the role of the EEC far more important, for many Europeans will feel that the only safe Germany is a Germany inextricably bound up in a larger economic union.

And what of Poland, Hungary and perhaps others? Once they are fully free democracies, they will have met the main criterion for EEC membership. But will the Soviet Union tolerate the natural corollary of these states leaving Comecon, the Communist economic bloc, and perhaps also the Warsaw Pact, the counterpart to NATO?

Moreover, the changes engulfing Eastern Europe are dependent on whether Gorbachev can accomplish his own country's transition, allow Eastern Europe to go its way unthreatened by Soviet force, and remain in office.

## French fears rise over spectre of unified Germany

By Sydney Rubin  
The Associated Press

PARIS — The spectre of a reunified Germany, which has haunted Frenchmen who remember German troops marching across the eastern frontier at the beginning of two world wars, has risen again with the opening of the Berlin Wall.

This anxiety has driven French efforts to integrate West Germany into a fully federal Europe unified economically, politically and, perhaps, militarily after 1992.

France, Italy and others believe that bringing West Germany firmly into a tightly organised community will keep it from pursuing its own interests as it did in 1870, when Alsace-Lorraine was lost to what would become the German empire, 1914 and 1939.

France, the current head of the European Community, is bound to place events in Germany at the centre of talks among heads of state at the European summit in Strasbourg next month.

The summit was expected to be a showdown between the conflicting visions of European unity held by French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who wants more autonomy for the states within Europe.

But this week's events are likely to fuel a common desire to find compromise on issues such as monetary union and a European social charter and more quickly towards completing the plan for unification.

French leaders on Nov. 10 urged that community members open their economic borders with the same speed as East German officials opened the wall dividing Berlin.

"Democratisation should be pursued first of all within East Germany itself," said former conservative President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, now a member of European Parliament. "And, during this period, (I hope we) will not lose time in pursuing our own union."

The French are aware that West Germany — big and powerful with a population numerous and industrious — is already a formidable force.

In the first half of this year, the country's gross national product blasted ahead at a 4.6 per cent annual rate, the quickest rise in 13 years. Exports for the first seven months of 1989 were 18 per cent higher than last year's record pace, and pushed the trade surplus for the period to \$42.6 billion.

West German business interests reach into all corners of Europe, and in many markets it is Japan's main competitor.

The stability of the West German mark and the mechanism of

the European Monetary System mean decisions made by the central Bundesbank reverberate in central banks throughout Western Europe.

If joined with East Germany, the nation would have more than 80 million people out of a total Western European population of about 320 million and a gross domestic product almost as big as Britain's and France's combined.

It would also have the biggest army in Europe outside the Soviet Union — a fact that has not gone unnoticed in Paris.

"Relations with Germany have been, since the beginning of the century, a major problem," wrote political observer Alain Peyrefitte in an editorial in the conservative daily Le Figaro.

"The two Germanies divided between NATO and the European Community on the one side and the Warsaw Pact on the other, furnished the solution to the problem."

"All of this is now in question," he wrote.

West Germany is already the chief Western trading partner of the Soviet Union and its East bloc allies and is well positioned by a number of factors, including language, to benefit from the new free-market economies emerging in Poland and Hungary.

France, like other European Community members, worries that West German attraction to the East will dampen its enthusiasm for European integration. Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, has said he fears West Germany might be "tempted by a destiny other than the construction of Europe."

Delors met behind closed doors in Brussels Nov. 10 night with the 17 EC commissioners to discuss German reunification, the first debate ever held on the possibility.

Discussions focused on ways to incorporate East Germany — and possibly other East bloc countries — into the common market framework.





# Jordan Heritage Museum: The celebrations for a 1st and 54th

By Nelly Lama  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Museum of Jordanian Heritage, part of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University, has been preparing an active week of celebrations to mark His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, as well as its own first year of existence. It took four years of planning and research with the cooperation and financial support of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Linden Museum, Stuttgart, and a number of German specialists as well as the personal attention of Ambassador Herwig Bartels before the project surfaced. The architecture Atelier Lohrer is in constant contact with the museum, contributing generously to its development.

A number of important German guests will be attending the celebrations that will start on Wednesday. Among them will be Schneider, secretary of the state of Baden-Württemberg, Thurn, personal referent of the secretary of state, Dr. Heinz Gaube, representative of the University of Tübingen, Dr. Johannes Kalter representative of the Linden Museum, Knut Lohrer and Dr. Günter Knerr, director of the Deutsches Museum, Munich.

The celebrations will start with the inauguration of the exhibition of "Anatolian Prayers: Kilims" — a priceless and private collection of antique kilims (flatwoven rugs), some of which date back to the 15th century. It belongs to Bartels, who has graciously lent it out to the museum, most of it to be exhibited to the Jordanian public for the first time. One rug was also presented by Mrs. Suha Shuman.

## Tracing history

The museum, which incorporates works of archaeology, anthropology and epigraphy, offers the public a clear view of the history of man in this area. Following a now fuller chronology, the museum reconstructs Jordan's development and its

relations with its neighbours from ancient times up till today with special focus on the relations and correlations of natural, demographic, socio-economic and cultural facts. The role of the museum is basically didactic, which is why it offers a wide range of activities for the community, students, scholars and visitors. Such activities include exhibitions, lectures and excursions, as well as a library for reference.

On entering the museum one sees a courtyard with a reconstruction by Ammar Khammash of a rural house-complex typical of north-Jordanian buildings. The study of such rural architecture points out the necessity of staying faithful to such construction, especially now that import of iron and steel has become expensive with the lack of hard currency. Traditional architecture provides us with the means of using local materials, since its structure depends on the cross-vault and transversal arch systems.

On entering the main gallery, one sees a chronological development of Jordan's history spread over four rooms: Room 1 represents prehistory: hunters, gatherers and food collectors, the agricultural evolution and village farming communities. Room 2 deals with city-states and the development of territorial states, early pastoralists and bedouins. The third room entitled "East and West" tells the story of the local population in the time of the Romans and Byzantines. The main topics handled here are "The Nabateans", "Ethnic and Cultural Plurality in Classical Jordan", and "From Decapolis to Jund al Urdun". The fourth room refers to Jordan during the Islamic era. It includes topics such as "Under the Caliphate", "Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman Jordan", "Land Tenure and Settlement in the late 19th Century", and finally "Jordan's Present and Future".

One can finally come across a typical reconstruction of the shop of the "Attar", the traditional druggist, the workshops

of a potter, a woodcarver, a treadleloom-weaver and the forge of a blacksmith. The second floor offers a display of the history of technology in the area, including stone implements and rock art, metallurgy, basketry, textile techniques, pottery, Jordanian pottery-making techniques and glass. One can also find a display on numismatics, epigraphy and "Seals and Amulets".

The temporary exhibition hall has accommodated travelling exhibitions from other museums and special displays of new finds such as those of Abu Hamid, a 4th millennium village in the Jordan Valley, and topics such as "Aqaba — Port of Palestine on the China Sea", "Archaeological Illustrations", "The Tübingen Atlas of the Middle East", "Village Architecture in Jordan", "Bedouins of Jordan Today", and then the coveted "Anatolian Prayer Kilims" exhibition of Dr. Bartels.

## Prayer kilims

Anatolian kilims were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century in Seljuk Mosques in Konya; they date back to the 13th and 14th century. It is difficult to tell the exact date of the rug, but its design, colour and provenance (from which mosque) can offer clues about its age. Kilims were commonly used by peasants and bedouins to cover floors, walls, pillows and saddles as well as bags to carry wheat, clothes and covers of the Koran. It is believed that the Seljuks of Central Asia who invaded Asia Minor in the 11th century brought kilims to that part of the world. Research has it that in Catal Hüyük, near Konya, kilim designs appeared as wall inscriptions on a Stone Age temple. Prayer rugs can be identified by their small size and a drawn arch. This arch, also called mihrab, obviously points to the Kibla, or direction of worship. Within the arch of some rugs one could identify an oil lamp (God being the light of the heavens and the earth). The oil lamp was later replaced by a floral motif. Some prayer rugs

have a number of arches. They are called "saif" and are woven longitudinally with their designs conceived widthwise. They served as family prayer rugs where every arch fits a person praying.

The designs used in a kilim can identify its origins. In Nigde Akaray, east of Konya, they used the hexagon. Turkomans also used the hexagon and octagon as basic shapes in their designs, resembling those of the Sassanids and Byzantines. More recent weaving used Sassanid design as in rugs from Khirbet Al Mafjar, Qusayr Amra and Mushatta Palace.

The Tree of Life appears on two of the exhibited rugs. Found since the second millennium B.C., it refers to man's eternal quest for truth, and to the unity of the earth and the sky. In both Christianity and Islam it stood for the tree standing in the middle of paradise.

This priceless kilim collection stands proudly among two others in the world today, the Kilim Museum, Istanbul, and another collection in San Francisco. Kilim lovers in Jordan are waiting impatiently to see this temporary exhibition.

The Museum of Jordanian Heritage has, in turn, contributed an exhibition entitled "Splendour and Secret — Artistic Crafts from Palestine and Jordan" to the Ethnographic Museum of Munich offering along with the exhibition a lecture and a guidebook.

In the last year, since its founding, the museum boasts of 1,800 visitors but hopes to attract many more. To help them enjoy the exhibitions even further, all items are clearly explained in briefy in English and Arabic. A guidebook to the museum is also available in both languages. Several booklets on selected topics can also be found there. Museum scholars are now working on a professional detailed catalogue. A special guidebook has been prepared for children who are also offered workshops in order to relate exhibits to their own world and their own experience, to handle and deal with real objects, to alleviate their

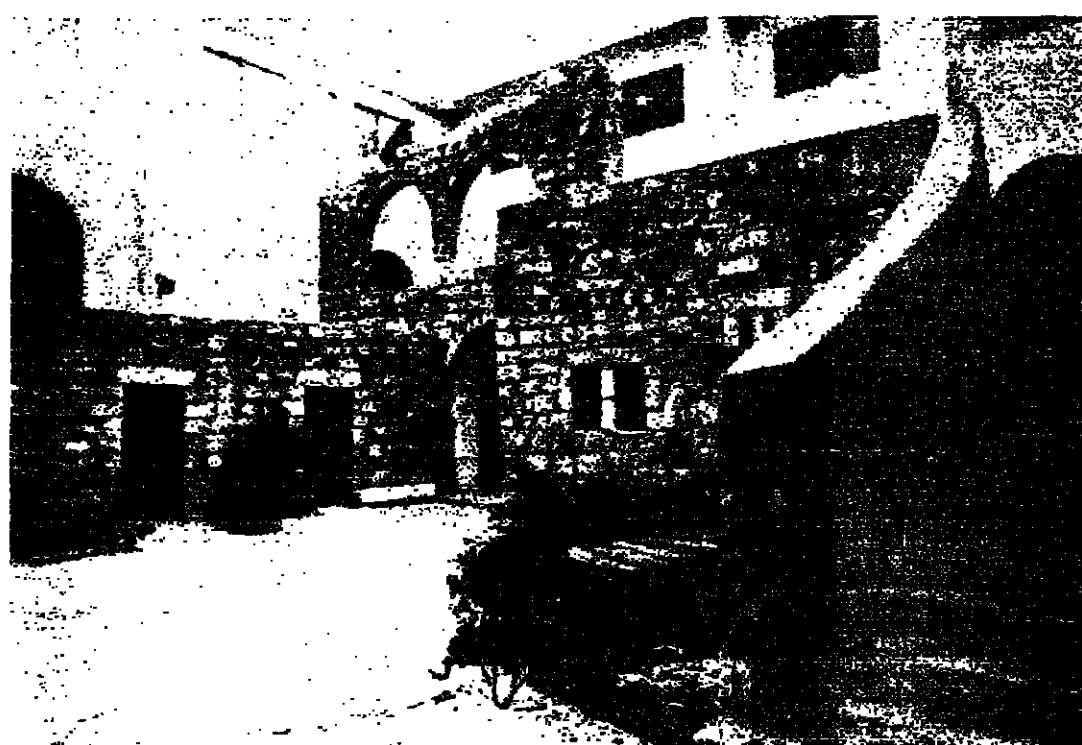
estrangement from the agricultural world, and to understand themes like "the transition to food production." They are made to paint pictures to imitate professions, to make stone tools, to weave a carpet, etc.

## Workshops for children

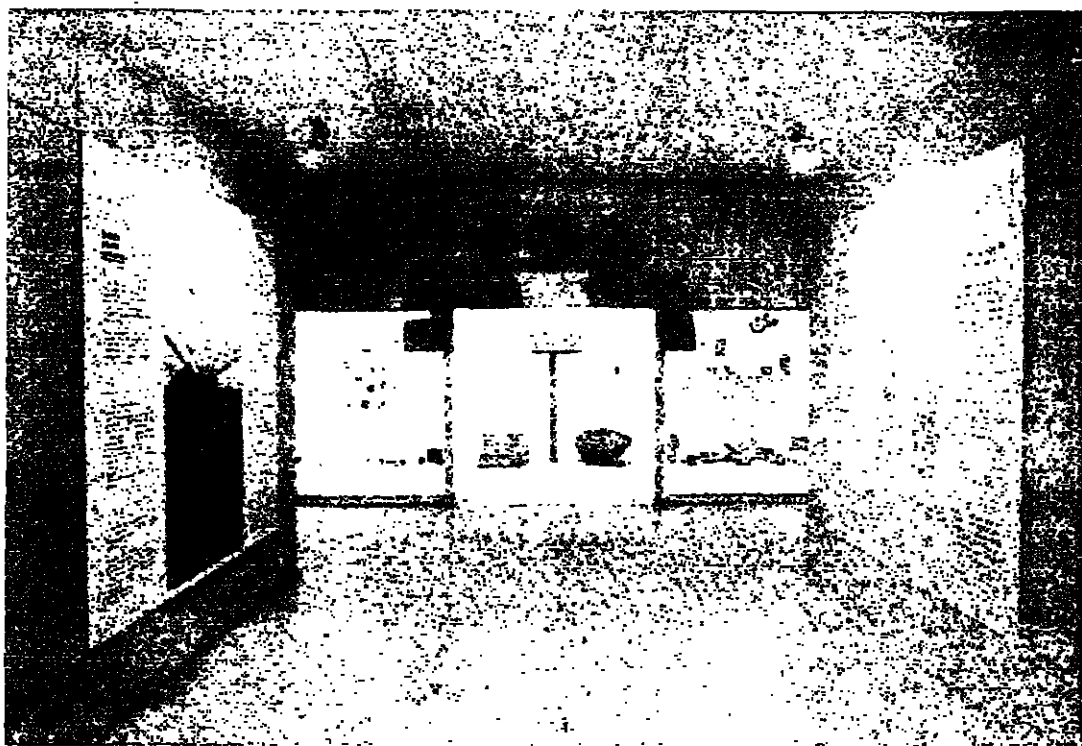
During the celebrations, three different workshops are offered to children: "The flint implements of prehistoric man, and their manufacture," which will include a glimpse of the environment, landscape, climate vegetation and animals that existed in the Pleistocene and Neolithic Age, through slides, pictures and sketches. Some objects will be made available for the children to touch. They will be shown slides of excavations and the way of interpreting artifacts will be explained. Finally, the children will have the opportunity to produce their stone-tools.

Another workshop will deal with treadleloom weaving. A third will take place at the Haya Cultural Centre and will cover "Development of Early Farming and Pastoralism" describing different environmental conditions in the past, supported by some artifacts brought in from the Museum of Jordanian Heritage, like stone tools, implements for gathering, collecting, etc. noting all the problems that man was faced within in the past whilst gathering his food.

The permanent collection of the museum is constantly getting richer with new acquisitions such as the noteworthy collection of 16th-18th century tiles from The Dome Of The Rock in Jerusalem brought in as a long term loan through the efforts of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Bartels. The Howaita tribe from the south of Jordan has furnished them with a complete camel litter. They also received remarkable rugs from them and the Sha'alan tribe. Widad Kavar appears among their list of donors. It is normal that a museum as well-studied, and as



Courtyard by Ammar Khammash



Indoors: Museum displays and explanations

ambitious as this one would attract donors from all over the country who have priceless collections and seek a worthwhile place to house them. When His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan visited the museum for the first time he said: "Stay in

direct contact with the public and concentrate on the attachment between the museum and the people."

"Our aim," Moawiyah Ibrahim, curator of the museum, says "is to reach the people, all of them. This museum is, pro-

fessionally, the most impressive in Jordan, giving a full picture of the development of our civilisation. We have made special days for school children, for tourists, for the handicapped and for the university students and staff to come and visit."

## Germany's senior citizens form their own political party — 'Greys' out to fight for more rights

By Erich Esch

BONN — A 64-year-old woman in the Federal Republic of Germany has come to the conclusion that politicians do not take adequate account of elderly citizens' interests. That woman is the chairwoman of the senior citizens pressure group the "Grey Panthers", Trude Unruh, who describes herself as the biggest trouble-maker in the Federal Republic. Translating her perception into action, she has formed a new political party: the Greys. Its aim, she says, is to give the established parties "a helping hand" and, in particular, demand a better deal for the elderly. In this way, she hopes to create a lobby for the country's growing number of pensioners.

The new party was conceived in the senior citizens pressure group the "Grey Panthers", the hard-hitting champion of the

rights of the elderly modelled on the American organisation of the same name. Trude Unruh came to the conclusion that the Greens, with whom she is associated in the Federal Parliament, were not doing enough for old people. She therefore convened a constitutive assembly. Despite harsh criticism, the majority of the 135 founding members voted in favour of the plan and elected Trude Unruh chairwoman. The pugnacious lady is not, however, an uncontroversial choice. Her husband's involvement in drafting the new party's programme has prompted criticism and her coarse manner and frequent switches of party and organisation are considered a poor recommendation for the new party.

In Bonn's political circles, however, the launch is seen as yet another sign of dissatisfaction with the present political parties. CDU and Greens criticise the

move as a step in the wrong direction. Family Affairs Minister Ursula Lehr (CDU) accuses the Greys of widening the gap between young and old and pursuing the politics of confrontation: the party programme drawn up by the chairwoman's 66-year-old husband Wilhelm Unruh is a direct challenge of the Greens. The "Greys" are out to fight for more rights not only for the elderly but also for young people, women and the small businessman.

Their political platform also aims at harmonising pension systems, legalising abortion, introducing quota regulations to improve job opportunities for women and abolishing martial and family privilege.

Trude Unruh has invited members of the "classical parties" to enter their names on the Greys' list of candidates for the 1990 federal elections but rules out

their acceptance as Grey Party members.

Repeated attempts by the Greens to patch up their differences with the breakaway group have proved fruitless. The Green Party had refused to pay back electoral expenses and denied the group a sixth of the places on the list of candidates fielded in the future elections.

Frau Unruh, a former executive secretary with the Krupp Industrial Group, claims that the Greens had nine months in which to think about cooperating with the Grey Panthers.

The party's formation was on the cards as long ago as 1988 and the other political parties knew it. Now, Trude Unruh is calling for them to take the Greys seriously. 1989 figures show that registered membership of the Grey Panthers now stands at more than 30,000. — (IN Press).

## Group therapy to combat sleeplessness

MUNSTER — Stress is a word instantly recognised all over the world — and a phenomenon which experienced executives have learnt to cope with. But the stress of everyday life, which is giving rise to more and more complaints, not only affects people's work but also robs them of sleep, sometimes for weeks on end. "Coping with daily stress" is the third phase of a new therapy devised by scientists at the north German University of Munster with a view to helping victims of everyday stress to get a good night's sleep.

According to medical statistics, one in four people in the Federal Republic of Germany suffers from disturbed sleep, and in most cases the disturbance persists for more than a year. Doctors

already recognise 77 different types of complaint, which they treat with pills. So many pills are consumed, in fact, that 75 per cent of sufferers, as they get older, start to complain of adverse effects.

Scientists working on the Munster University research project "Psychotherapy for functional somniphobia" hope to break that vicious circle. In a three-stage group therapy programme, patients are taught how to solve their sleep problems themselves. In the first phase, they learn about the nature of sleep, in the second they learn how to switch off from a nervous wakeful state, and in the third — always under expert guidance — they practise coping with daily stress. — (IN Press).

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State of siege declared in El Salvador

Troops fight for control of capital

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Government forces fought Monday for control of El Salvador's capital after leftist rebels dug trenches in parts of the city and attacked military posts in the provinces.

At least 139 people were killed and 317 wounded in fighting that began Saturday night, according to reports from hospitals and the military.

In the capital, the fighting was the heaviest of the 10-year-old civil war.

The rebels launched the offensive after pulling out of peace talks to protest a series of attacks on leftist political and union leaders they blamed on the U.S.-backed government.

Rightist President Alfredo Cristiani, whose official residence was attacked in the offensive's early hours, declared a state of siege that rescinded basic rights and ordered a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. nationwide curfew.

Also targeted were military and police bases and the home of the president of the country's legislature. Cristiani was at his private home and was not hurt.

Fighting was reported in at least four of the country's 14

provinces, including the northern section of San Salvador, much of which was being held heavily armed rebels. It was the biggest coordinated rebel attack since a 1981 offensive in the provinces.

Early Monday, the sound of mortars and sporadic gunfire echoed through the capital's deserted streets.

Military and medical officials said at least 139 people had been killed and at least 317 wounded, mostly civilians. An American teacher, not immediately identified, was among the dead.

The rebels claimed 400 soldiers were killed or wounded and gave no casualty figures for their own forces.

By late Sunday, rebel snipers had taken posts in the high floors of buildings in the capital's northern sections. Residents of the area helped rebels dig trenches.

"All the northern zone (of the city) is classified as red," said Pedro Varela of the Red Cross.

A guerrilla leader who identified himself as Commander Fernandez told reporters in a northern neighborhood, "here we will die fighting. They won't remove us from here."

On national television, Cristiani announced the state of siege, suspending rights of assembly as well as free speech and movement.

"The terrorists must know that there are judicial tools to fight these irrational attacks," he said.

For their part, the rebels declared a nationwide ban on traffic and ordered all gas stations to close. The rebels enforce such bans with sabotage.

Both sides made public appeals for international support and claimed they held the upper hand.

Cristiani called the offensive "indiscriminate terrorism." He leads the rightist nationalist Republican Alliance, or Arena, and took office on June 1 after winning a presidential election.

His party has been linked to death squads that operated with near impunity in the war's early years and are blamed for most of its 70,000 deaths.

The rebel Farabundo Marti Liberation Front said the offensive was aimed at forcing the government to the negotiating table.

In a radio broadcast, it tied the offensive to the Oct. 31 bombing of the National Federation of Salvadorean Workers Union hall in the capital that killed 10 people and wounded more than 30.

The U.S. administration of President George Bush says it expects the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador to handle the guerrilla offensive.

White House spokeswoman Aline Glen would not comment Sunday night on Cristiani's state of siege declaration and imposition of a dawn-to-dusk curfew.

However, earlier Sunday, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Secretary of State James Baker both described the weekend offensive as a "desperate" move by the insurgents.

Cheney, appearing on national television, said he didn't believe U.S. military personnel would get involved. "We've got, of course, advisers in El Salvador, but I think the government of El Salvador can handle it," he said.



East Berliners pour into the Western part of the city through a section of the wall destroyed by East German guards hours earlier.

More East Germans visit West

BONN (Agencies) — The number of East Germans entering West Germany through new border crossings began rising again Monday morning after a lull, with more coming into the West than leaving it, border police said.

At the Luebeck-Schlump Border in northern Germany 400 East Germans came across into West Germany in the two hours after 6 a.m., while only 88 returned.

But there were no longer any traffic jams or long queues at border crossings, police said.

Another crossing was opened Monday linking Ludwigstadt and Probstzella in Bavaria. Thirty road and railway crossings are now open along the inter-German border.

Over three million East Germans have crossed into West Berlin and West Germany since East Berlin opened its borders Thursday night. About two million crossed into West Berlin.

Officials said that by 9 a.m. Monday nearly 15,000 had asked to settle in West Germany and estimated about 5,000 sought to stay in West Berlin.

Some 250,000 East Germans have left their country since the beginning of the year but the exodus has slowed dramatically since the borders were thrown open.

Meanwhile four days and three million visitors later, West Berlin Monday tackled the worst part of

hosting a party: cleaning up the bottles, cigarettes, and other debris after it is over.

The carpet of shattered bottles, crushed cans, fast-food wrappers and cigarette packs was swept up and hauled away overnight, leaving behind few traces of the prodigious celebration that had consumed the city since Thursday.

Sidewalks on bustling Kurfuerstendamm, the tree-lined shopping thoroughfare that was turned into a rolling street party over the weekend, were given over once again to a parade of workers and shoppers as business hours began Monday morning.

The four-day celebration at the Berlin Wall and other border areas dwindled overnight, with the majority of the East German visitors crossing through new holes in the iron curtain to return to their homes and jobs.

The weekend party, which punched new crossings through the wall and opened barbed-wire barriers to a crush of smoke-sputtering cars, was the tumultuous result of East Berlin's decision to scrap all travel restrictions Thursday.

From Munich to Hamburg to Berlin, the East Germans spread out, armed with "welcome money" from the West German government and keen desire for consumer goods that left store shelves empty in many border towns.

East Germany opened at least

10 more border crossings to West Germany for the seemingly endless stream of visitors.

Reflecting the new open-border policy, East Germany Defense Minister Heinz Kessler said Sunday that border guards have been told not to use firearms any more, in cases of border violations.

The previous shoot-to-kill orders were lifted earlier this year, except in cases of desertion or self-defense.

In West Berlin, a wild party on unabated for a fourth day in a row, as East and West joined to celebrate the symbolic fall of the wall.

New East German speaker elected

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's new parliament held its first secret ballot Monday and unexpectedly elected Guenther Maleta of the Democratic Peasants' Party as its new speaker.

Maleta, 58, narrowly beat front-runner Manfred Gerlach of the Liberal Democratic Party in a cliff-hanger election unseen in East Berlin in decades.

Instead of the normal unanimous show of hands, deputies filled out ballot papers which were counted before the cameras of state television.

This public show of democracy was forced on the authorities by a public groundswell of protests for radical change.

Deng receives 'last official guests'

PEKING (R) — China's elder statesman Deng Xiaoping told visiting Japanese businessmen Monday they were his last official guests and that it was time for him to retire completely and allow the next generation to take over.

"I want to take this opportunity to say farewell to my political activities ... You are my last official guests I will meet," Deng was quoted by a Japanese official as saying.

Deng, 85, last week quit his last Communist Party post as head of the powerful Central Military Commission, handing the reins of power to his designated successor, party leader Jiang Zemin.

"When I resign I should really withdraw totally. I also believe I should not give the new leaders new problems," the official quoted Deng as saying.

Deng hinted he would continue to receive guests, but not in an official capacity and not in the Great Hall of the People where he normally sees visiting dignitaries.

Diplomats said it was not clear whether China's political scene was sufficiently stable after mass pro-democracy demonstrations

six months ago to allow Deng to retire completely.

The 35-member Japanese mission, led by Federation of Economic Organizations Chairman Eishiro Saito, was the highest-level Japanese business delegation to visit Peking since the army crushed the demonstrations last June.

Japan and most Western countries responded to the military crackdown and the killings in Peking by suspending official loans and high-level contacts. Japan is China's biggest lender and its second largest trading partner after Hong Kong.

Since his resignation Deng has also met former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, apparently reflecting the priority he attaches to restoring China's relations with capitalist countries.

Deng used his last meeting to praise the experience of his latest protégé and stress Jiang's leadership role, the Japanese official said in a briefing to Japanese reporters.

Jiang, a 63-year-old engineer and linguist, shot to power with Deng's support after the June crackdown.

Diplomats said Deng was throwing his weight behind Jiang to forestall future power struggles, having failed to secure the positions of two earlier party leaders and heirs-apparent who fell victim to hardliners.

Given Jiang's lack of military experience and brief term in office, Deng would find it difficult to quit the centre stage, diplomats said.

"Remember what happened to Hua Quofeng," commented an Asian diplomat, referring to Mao Tseung's designated successor who was shunted aside by Deng within two years.

Deng acknowledged to Kissinger he would still play a political role as required.

On Sunday, Deng told the first meeting of the new central military commission he would continue

to concern himself "with the cause of our party and state as well as the future of our army."

Since resigning from the commission amid great fanfare last Thursday, Deng has been feted even more than usual in the official media.

Gandhi blames foreign radios for stirring internal strife

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi accused foreign radio stations Monday of stirring up the Hindu-Muslim violence looming over next week's Indian elections and told foreign countries it was none of their business.

"Some foreign radios" were fomenting trouble by spreading rumours, Gandhi said during campaigning in the crucial northern heartland.

Indian news agencies reporting Gandhi's helicopter tour of north India did not say whether he explained the nature of the alleged rumours.

In the key state of Uttar Pradesh, Gandhi criticised worried statements by several Muslim countries over the root cause of the violence — a project by Hindu fundamentalists to build a temple next to a mosque.

backing novelist Mario Vargas Llosa in next April's presidential elections, appeared to take the majority of seats outside the capital, followed by candidates of the socialist coalition United Left.

Final tallies from many mountain and jungle provinces may not reach the capital for days, owing to their remoteness and poor communications.

Voters turned out in large numbers to vote in Lima and other major cities, despite a violent campaign by Shining Path rebels, inspired by the doctrines of the late Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung, to get voters to boycott the elections.

But early results in a few important mountain provinces where the rebels hold sway showed some voters obeying the

Ruling party, rebels loose in Peruvian elections

LIMA (AP) — Peruvians voted with their feet to defeat an election boycott called by leftist rebels, trouncing the government party at the ballot box and electing an independent as Lima's mayor, according to results released Monday.

Television impresario and political independent Ricardo Belmont will take office on Jan. 1 as mayor of Lima, the decaying, chaotic capital where almost a third of the impoverished Andean nation's 21 million people live.

Unofficial returns from outside the capital following Sunday's elections showed a clear repudiation of the governing, centre-left Aprista Party of President Alan Garcia.

Candidates of the Democratic Front, the centre-right coalition

boycott. In Ayacucho, a Shining Path stronghold 375 kilometres south east of Lima, 68 per cent of the votes cast were blank or null, according to unofficial returns.

Election officials in Huancayo, an agricultural centre 225 kilometres east of Lima, counted ballots by candlelight Sunday night, after guerrillas blew up several high-tension power pylons, causing a total blackout.

Police reports from Huancayo said rebels set off a series of dynamite charges in the city shortly after the blackout began, and reporters said gunfire could be heard throughout the city, which has been under a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew since Friday.

Police said a young man and young woman were electrocuted by falling power lines when one

of the pylons was blown up in the town of Concepcion, 20 kilometres north of Huancayo.

Police also said four people were killed and three wounded on a road a few kilometres north of Huancayo, when one of them stepped on a land mine as they were returning home from the polls.

Police said two families were walking together along the road when one of them stepped on the mine, presumably set by Shining Path rebels. The explosion killed a woman, her baby and her husband, and a man whose wife, child and relative were wounded.

More than 130 mayors, local judges, clerks, council members and municipal candidates have been slain by the rebels so far this year, and hundreds more have resigned out of fear.

U.S. reports continued Soviet arms deployment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Top U.S. officials insisted Sunday that the Kremlin continues to deploy new strategic nuclear weapons, although a published report said some deployments had been cut in anticipation of an arms control deal.

"The fact of the matter is the Soviets have continued to modernise their strategic forces," Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said on the NBC-TV programme, "Meet the Press."

Cheney did not flatly deny a report published Sunday in the Washington Post that quoted unidentified government sources as saying the Soviets had stopped producing four new weapons, the SS-18 and SS-24 missile, the Blackjack bomber and the Typhoon submarine, and had suspended work on an aircraft carrier.

The newspaper said the reports, apparently based on satellite photography, conflicted with recent statements by Cheney and Vice President Dan Quayle that the Soviets continued to deploy new weapons.

Responding to that assertion, Cheney said the Soviets might have slowed deployments of some new systems in order not to exceed a ceiling proposed for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

(START), which would slash long-range superpower nuclear weapons by 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

That treaty is not expected to be the centerpiece of a summit planned for Dec. 2-3 in the Mediterranean Sea. Senior U.S. officials have said the START deal might be ready for a meeting next year between President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Cheney said the Kremlin was replacing many of its older nuclear weapons with more modern bombers, ballistic missiles and submarines, the three legs of the so-called strategic triad.

"In effect what I think would be fair to say is that by the late '90s, even if you have a START agreement, the Soviets will have changed out, completely replaced, modernised, every single leg of the triad," Cheney said.

Secretary of State James Baker said that despite the new moderate tone being voiced by the Kremlin, "the Soviet Union still remains a very heavily armed superpower."

Commenting on reports that the Soviets had stopped deploying SS-18s, SS-24s, Blackjacks and Typhoon submarines, Baker said: "As far as I know, that has not been established."

Moldavians call off demonstration

MOSCOW (R) — Moldavian nationalists called off a demonstration in their capital, Kishinyov, scheduled for Sunday after 2,000 extra troops were sent to the city to prevent a repetition of Friday's clashes in which 180 people were hurt.

Members of the influential Popular Front, the main force behind the protest move for greater autonomy in the southern republic, acknowledged that their group had made errors in allowing the violence to erupt.

Local officials said police guarded government buildings in Kishinyov, but there were no incidents.

Soviet television news showed a gathering of about a thousand people Sunday afternoon and described the situation as "very tense." The crowd, however, dispersed peacefully and there was no sign of troops on the streets.

A member of the Popular Front said by telephone that hardline Moldavian Communist Party leader Semyon Grossu had appealed on television for calm but offered no new proposals.

Grossu's resignation is one of the front's main demands.

Some 2,000 extra troops were sent to Kishinyov Saturday after late night clashes in which some 142 soldiers and police as well as 46 civilians were injured, a local Interior Ministry spokesman said.

Moldavian Communist Party and government leaders, at a special meeting Saturday, also clamped a ban on public meetings within the city and told police to identify anti-social elements and confiscate weapons and firearms.

Witnesses said fighting began after several thousand Moldavians gathered outside the Interior Ministry demanding the release of 20 people detained for disrupting a parade last Tuesday marking the 72nd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Popular Front member acknowledged that it had made mistakes which had contributed to last Friday's disturbances.

"The front should have thought of measures to stop those clashes and the attempt to halt the parade," he said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEFS

Sri Lankan rebel leader killed

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan army commandos shot dead the leader of the left-wing People's Liberation Front (JVP) in an early morning raid on a rebel hideout in a tea plantation Monday, authoritative sources said. They said Rohana Wijeweera was shot in a gunbattle after army commandos surrounded JVP members at a tea plantation at Gampola, in the central hills. "A gunfight began when he and other members resisted," one source said. The killing of Sri Lanka's most wanted rebel leader is seen as a triumph for the government and could cause his JVP to disintegrate, political analysts and diplomats said. The sources said some of Wijeweera's top men had been captured in the raid. Initial reports said Uppatissa Gamanayake, the front secretary groomed to be Wijeweera's successor, was among them.

Boy killed at suspected drug house

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — An 11-year-old boy was shot to death when he went to a suspected drug house with his sister to get her belongings, police said. A 14-year-old boy was arrested. Police said they found Frederick Jones lying in the street after receiving a report of a shooting about Saturday evening. The boy was taken to a hospital where he died about an hour later from a shot to the chest. "There is no motive," said Sgt. Pete Edlund of the homicide unit. "He knocked on the door, a guy said, 'who is it?' then the door opened" and a shot was fired.

Haiti expels Panamanian envoy

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Panama's ambassador to Haiti was expelled Sunday, three days after publicly expressing his sympathy with three recently arrested opposition leaders, the state-run radio reported. Rafael Vargas Santos and his two-member delegation were expelled, the Foreign Relations Ministry said in a news release without giving reasons for the action. The Haitian Charge d'Affaires was instructed to leave Panamanian territory at once. The director of the government daily l'Union, Joseph Bataille, wrote in an editorial in the weekend edition that Vargas' "political position is quite simply diplomatic provocation."

Aquino returns from North America

MANILA (AP) — President Corazon Aquino returned Monday from Canada and the United States optimistic about the prospects of increasing foreign investment to bolster her nation's debt-ravaged economy. Mrs. Aquino, who arrived aboard a scheduled Philippine Airlines flight from Los Angeles, said she had persuaded Canadian and U.S. businessmen that the Philippines is stable. "I believe that I have succeeded in impressing upon them the long-term stability of our country and the permanence of our political institutions," she said on arrival at Ninoy Aquino International Airport. Referring to the political turmoil in Communist Eastern Europe, Mrs. Aquino added: "What stood out, however, in the trip was the universal connection that was made at every official function between the startling and hopeful events in Central Europe and what will be the Philippines' most remembered contribution to mankind — the 'people power revolution' which continues to reverberate around the world."

Campaigning ends in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Brazilian presidential candidates held final rallies on the last day of campaigning before Wednesday's elections, as polls suggested conservative Fernando Collor de Mello led his leftist opponents. No public campaigning will be allowed during the next three days as Brazilians prepare to vote. Nationwide polls issued Sunday by the Gallup Institute and Datafolha indicated Collor de Mello held a comfortable lead, with a tight battle for second place between Luis Inacio Lula da Silva of the Socialist Workers Party and left-wing populist Leonel Brizola of the Democratic Labour Party.

Satellite to study early universe

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The U.S. space agency plans to embark this month on a \$400-million mission during which a satellite will study radiation left from the "big bang," the 15-billion-year-old blast that scientists say created the universe. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) hopes the launch will produce the most comprehensive observations ever of the early universe and the processes that shaped it to form stars and galaxies.

COLUMN

Falling down Irish potholes in big business

CORK, Ireland (R) — Eleven people fell into the same Irish pothole in Cork in one year. Now the fraud squad is investigating a flood of injury complaints which has made this west of Ireland city one of the most accident-prone in Europe. Payouts for malicious injury this year are expected to top 2.5 million pounds (\$3.7 million). Cork corporation officials first became suspicious when the injury claims were computerised and the same names cropped up, pointing to an organised ring of injury claimants. As to the 11 claims involving that one pothole, "You had to twist your body in a very particular way to get into this hole because it was right up against a wall," corporation finance officer Thomas Hunter told the Irish Independent.

Lange leaves his wife

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Former Prime Minister David Lange, following a weekend statement that he had left his wife of 21 years, announced Monday that he plans to run in the 1990 general election. In August, Lange, 47, resigned after five years as prime minister, citing health reasons. His brief announcement late Friday that he was leaving his wife, Naomi, fuelled speculation that he would quit politics, but Lange said he intends to contest his seat at Manganui in next year's election. Following Lange's statement about their separation, Mrs. Lange phoned Wellington's Dominion Sunday Times newspaper to say her husband was involved with a speechwriter, adding that the couple's three children needed a father. "Society is totally sick when people rob other people's husbands," Mrs. Lange was quoted as saying. "I love my husband and I'm going to fight for him." Speaking to reporters, Lange's 80-year-old mother, Phoebe, denounced her son's actions, saying he told her last Tuesday that he was leaving his wife. "I was furious. I didn't swear but I told him in no uncertain terms what I thought of him," she said. Lange's mother added that her daughter-in-law faced a tough year, as the couple's daughter, Emily, 13, was to have extensive surgery for a cleft palate. "My heart is full of hatred, and I don't want to speak to him," said Lange's mother. "We will all pray that he comes to his senses."

Trevi statues in danger of collapse

ROME (R) — Technicians working to clean the statues that adorn the famous Trevi Fountain in Rome have discovered that corrosion in the metal supporting clamps has left several of the marble figures dangerously unstable. The Rome daily La Repubblica has said that the discovery means that the already year-old project to clean the famed Roman landmark will have to be postponed until next year while technicians turn their attention to replacing the clamps. The 18th century masterpiece is the work of the celebrated architect Nicola Salvi, who won a competition sponsored by Pope Clement XII to build the fountain. Salvi did not live to see the monument finished. Antonio Giffre, a member of the architecture faculty at the University of Rome, will take charge of the project to replace the corroded braces. "The statues will be only partly dismantled, the pieces being then reset using titanium clamps," he told the newspaper.

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.		MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	04	39	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	02	45	58	Cloudy	
BAHRAIN	22	73	29	84	Cloudy
BANGKOK	25	77	34	59	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	06	49	16	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	14	57	24	75	Cloudy
CHICAGO	08	43	08	47	Rain
COPENHAGEN	09	57	11	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	01	50	11	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	00	32	10	50	Cloudy
HONG KONG	22	72	27	81	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	07	45	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	07	45	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	19	68	Cloudy
MADRID	15	55	21	70	Cloudy
MECCA	54	75	28	87	Cloudy
MONTREAL	02	28	12	36	Cloudy
MOSCOW	01	30	11	39	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	X	X	X	X	X
NEW YORK	03	37	13	55	Cloudy
PARIS	06	43	15	55	Cloudy
ROME	02	36	17	63	Cloudy
SYDNEY	15	63	23	75	Cloudy
TOKYO	15	59	21	70	Cloudy
VIENNA	00	32	04	40	Cloudy

X - indicates missing information.